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Revised U.S. Targets in USSR Change Little

91SV0019A Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 24 Jul 91 Second Edition p 4

[By V. Gan: "In the Nuclear Sights"]

[Text] Washington—**At a news conference in London following the meeting of the 'seven', U.S. President G. Bush was asked how he would characterize relations with the USSR. The President intimated that our relations are very good, although they are not the relations of allies. Allies, he observed, do not have missiles targeted on one another.**

Bush, of course, was right. Even now, on the eve of signing the treaty on strategic offensive arms during the upcoming Moscow meeting at the end of July, approximately 7,000 "points" in the Soviet Union remain in the nuclear sights of the United States. As THE WASHINGTON POST reports, citing competent sources, U.S. Defense Secretary R. Cheney has just approved a list of targets which would be subject to an American nuclear attack in the event of Armageddon. Compared with past years, the list has in principle been revised—East Europe has been removed entirely and the number of targets has altogether been cut by 3,000. But all the same the total annihilation of Russia is envisaged.

As a result of the comprehensive revision of targets begun by the administration in 1989 the U.S. President acquires greater flexibility—he can decide not to wipe out the Soviet political leaders who are capable of terminating a nuclear conflict, or, equally, spare the leaders of separatist republics of the Union. Only a month ago President Bush was at a White House ceremony singing the praises of Boris Yeltsin for his "devotion to democratic values and the principles of the free market." But in fact, if anything were to happen, this would not save Russia. First, because Moscow is both the Union and the republic capital. Second, Russia accounts for the bulk of the country's territory, and, consequently, the military and political decision-making centers and the deployment of the bulk of strategic nuclear weapons and the armed forces are all concentrated there. As THE WASHINGTON POST reports, given the version of the "most massive attack," 5,000 nuclear warheads, each far more powerful than the bombs which leveled Hiroshima and Nagasaki, would rain down on Russia. The Pentagon believes that such an attack would turn Moscow and the territory of the republic as a whole into a smoldering radioactive ruin.

The "cold war" has solemnly been proclaimed the property of the past. However, this has not in the least influenced the plans for nuclear attack. Evolution is evolution, but, as an administration spokesman said, "these are not automobiles with a new model coming out every year; there is much inertia in our system."

More than enough inertia, truly. As before, the target remains constant—the destruction of many thousand Soviet military bases, storehouses, command centers and industrial facilities, which could be used to support our offensive against West Europe (which is, naturally, now deemed to be extremely unlikely). A large part of the American nuclear missiles is targeted on our missile launch silos, submarine anchorages, strategic bomber airfields and command centers in the hope that damage from a Soviet strike could be limited by a swift and massive retaliatory attack of "retribution" against facilities where Soviet arms are stored or controlled.

At the very outset of the nuclear age military plans provided simply for a concentrated attack. But since 1960 the United States has been devising plans for a limited nuclear response to a Soviet "first strike." The list of targets is periodically updated, but since the Reagan presidency the persons responsible for it have adhered to the guidelines of the three-page NSDD 13 memorandum. Neither Bush nor Cheney have gotten around to revising Reagan's directive, according to which America's nuclear forces are to prevent a Soviet attack by the threat of the rapid and assured destruction of the principal components of the USSR's military and civilian potential.

The anachronism and needlessness of all that on which the American taxpayers' money is spent are recognized there, of course. L. Aspin, chairman of the House of Representatives Armed Services Committee, was right, I believe, when he said: "It is hard to imagine what further damage we could do to the Soviet economy with our nuclear weapons over and above that which it has inflicted on itself."

But the plans exist, for all that. The doctrine of mutual deterrence remains in force on both sides. That is, the more terrifying we are to one another, the more secure we are. An absurdity for our times? It does not even require an answer.

Defense Minister Confirms Missiles Sold to Europe

LD3107165791 Moscow Radio Moscow World Service in English 1600 GMT 31 Jul 91

[Text] Soviet Defense Minister Dmitriy Yazov has confirmed that the Soviet Union sold intermediate range missiles to some East European countries.

The Bulgarian daily ZEMEDELSKO ZNAME quotes Yazov as saying that these missiles, without nuclear warheads, had been sold to Czechoslovakia, Bulgaria, and the now inexistent [as heard] German Democratic Republic three or four years before negotiations on scrapping that class of missiles got under way.

Ministry Evaluates U.S. Forces in Baumholder

LD0108012591 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1738 GMT 31 Jul 91

[Text] Moscow, 31 Jul (TASS)—It was officially reported here today that, in accordance with articles in the 1990 Vienna document on confidence-building measures and security in Europe, on 25 July the USSR Government asked Germany and the United States if it could evaluate information on the armed forces and the plans for expanding the basic weapons and technical systems in Second Brigade of the Eighth Mechanized Division of the U.S. Army 5th Corps stationed in Baumholder.

The USSR request for the evaluation was granted. USSR Defense Ministry representatives arrived in Baumholder on 30 July and monitored the information given.

Gorbachev Invited to G-7 Summit in Munich

OW0108024591 Moscow INTERFAX in English 1330 GMT 31 Jul 91

[Transmitted via KYODO]

[Text] Mikhail Gorbachev has already received an invitation to the next meeting of the Group of Seven in Munich. This has been disclosed by a senior official from the economic department of the USSR Foreign Ministry.

According to the diplomat, the current visit of Norman Lamont to the Soviet Union has the purpose of finding common ways to progress from London to Munich. He said that during Lamont's talks with the central government the two sides will try to coordinate their economic policies and synchronize the economic reforms in the USSR with support measures of the G-7.

IMF, World Bank Delegations Arrive in Moscow

OW0108024791 Moscow INTERFAX in English 1330 GMT 31 Jul 91

[Transmitted via KYODO]

[Text] An IMF delegation has arrived in Moscow for talks on technical assistance to Soviet economic reforms.

Technical assistance implies the evaluation of economic projects, training programs, seminars and consultations.

A delegation of the World Bank is also in Moscow. On Tuesday it met the First Deputy Prime Minister Vladimir Shcherbakov.

According to the Soviet Foreign Ministry, the Soviet side hopes to conclude an agreement with the World Bank. The program of cooperation for 2-3 years will cover key branches of the economy and will be carried out with IMF involvement.

A Foreign Ministry expert made it clear that before the USSR becomes a full-fledged member of the IMF and the World Bank the help of the two organizations in regulating the Soviet balance of payments is out of the question.

A group of the board of Directors of the European Bank for Reconstruction and Development is expected to arrive in Moscow on August 3-4.

Churkin Denies Contacts With Israeli Minister

PM3007105791 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 26 Jul 91 Union Edition p 5

[By G. Charodeyev: "Why the Israeli Minister Came"]

[Excerpts] Vitaliy Churkin, chief of the USSR Foreign Ministry Information Administration, spoke at a regular briefing for Soviet and foreign journalists. [passage omitted]

The correspondent from the "Ekho Moskvy" radio station asked another question: Recently, Israeli Agricultural Minister Refa'el Eytan visited the Soviet Union. It is known that in the past he was chief of the Israeli General Staff and leader of the military intelligence-...Did he meet with USSR Foreign Ministry representatives in Moscow?

V. Churkin answered: "As we announced earlier, this visit was carried out through unofficial channels. The minister was invited to our country by one of the academic institutes concerned with agricultural questions. In reality, this visit had nothing to do with the organizations listed in your question. As far as I know, there were no meetings between R. Eytan and USSR Foreign Ministry representatives."

Pavlov Meets Diamond Bourse Leader

LD2907173391 Moscow All-Union Radio Mayak Network in Russian 1400 GMT 29 Jul 91

[Text] USSR Prime Minister Pavlov, has received (Alzakov), president of the World Federation of Diamond Bourses, who is in Moscow at the invitation of the country's finance minister. An exchange of opinions was held regarding the business contacts of Soviet organizations with the world organization of diamond bourses.

United States & Canada

Summit Continues, Reportage on First Day Events

Bush Welcoming Ceremony Speech

PM3107131791 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian
31 Jul 91 Second Edition pp 1, 4

["Speech by G. Bush" from TASS report on 30 July Kremlin welcoming ceremony under the general heading "Moscow-Washington: Our Choice Has Been Made"]

[Text] First of all I would like to thank President Gorbachev and the leaders who met us yesterday evening, and the people who gathered along the route of our journey, for the warm welcome given us here. We have been looking forward to this visit. It is a great honor for me to come to Moscow for this historic summit meeting with President Gorbachev at a time when tension is giving way to a new time of hope. We need only compare the rhetoric of the "cold war" with our historic accomplishments in recent years to realize that a new age of promise has dawned. Nobody who comes here can fail to notice the signs of change.

Since my last visit in 1985, we have witnessed the opening of Europe and the end of a world polarized by suspicion. That year Mikhail Gorbachev became the leader of the Soviet Union and set about implementing historic changes. He started carrying out reforms which have changed the world substantially. And now everyone in the United States knows at least two Russian words—"glasnost" and "perestroyka." And everyone here now appreciates the English word "democracy."

Our countries have moved forward in all spheres—political, military, and economic. And we stood together for the first time in 50 years to face down aggression in the Persian Gulf. And this week, as the president has just said, we will take yet another historic step away from the "cold war" by signing the treaty on strategic offensive weapons.

In the course of the next two days, President Gorbachev and I hope, on the basis of this beginning, to make further progress and outline the prospects for developing Soviet-U.S. relations, built not on military confrontation but on economic cooperation and cooperation in the sphere of security.

In the economic sphere we hope to move further forward on the basis of the agreements reached by us in Malta—toward the normalization of economic relations and toward efforts to help the Soviet Union integrate into the international economy.

As regards the Near East, we can now see new prospects for peace where previously there were only differences. And together we intend to assist the establishment of a lasting peace between Israel and its Arab neighbors.

We also intend to cooperate in overcoming difficulties and settling conflicts in Afghanistan and Cambodia, just as we cooperated in ensuring peace and democracy in Angola, Namibia, and Nicaragua.

No longer must all the world serve as a stage for superpower standoffs. Instead of that, let new hopes and new opportunities appear everywhere—from Central America to Angola and Afghanistan. And let us strive toward the achievement of common goals: a stable world in which polarization no longer exists, mutually advantageous economic links, and cooperation in all spheres—from solving arms proliferation problems to ecological problems.

President Gorbachev has earned our respect and admiration for the unusual insight and courage he has shown in replacing the previous orthodox system with glasnost and perestroyka. But even more fundamental than the relations of leaders are the shared values of their peoples, and here our common humanity offers the greatest hope for mankind.

Yes, we do have differences. However, this hope can give us the chance to overcome our differences—differences in respect of Cuba or the future of the Baltic states, or what Japan calls the northern territories. But let us solve all our problems in a spirit of reliable partnership, based on peaceful and democratic policies and on a productive and free economy.

You know, Americans want to cooperate with Soviet society at all levels. Beyond extending collaboration at the level of our central governments, we are hoping to extend collaboration between the citizens of our states and your republics. And beyond a greater mutual understanding between governments, we are striving toward a greater mutual understanding between all sections of society—entrepreneurs, students, the creative intelligentsia, and scientists.

So, I have come here to the Soviet Union on a state visit, but I have also come to discover a rapidly changing country. In the name of peace and a new prosperity I have come here today on behalf of all Americans to assure President Gorbachev and the country's leaders and the great people of the country in all its republics that we stand with you in your historic struggle for democracy and reform.

Fifty years ago we joined together and became allies to fight in a terrible war; a war which cost the Soviet Union hundreds of thousands of lives. So let us join together at this week's meeting in striving to create a new world; a more stable, more just, and more peaceful world.

Thank you. And God bless the Soviet people, the great people of the Soviet Union. We are happy to be here, Mr. President.

Yeltsin on Meeting With Bush, Gorbachev

OW3107053991 Moscow INTERFAX in English 1830 GMT 30 Jul 91

[Transmitted via KYODO]

[Text] As already reported by INTERFAX [IF], the presidents of the USSR, Russia, and Kazakhstan—Mikhail Gorbachev, Boris Yeltsin, and Nursultan Nazarbayev—met in the early hours today, Tuesday. INTERFAX special correspondent Vyacheslav Terekhov has interviewed B. Yeltsin on the meeting.

IF: Could you comment on the night meeting of the three Presidents?

B. Yeltsin: Its main achievement is settling Clause 9 of the draft Union treaty—the one on taxes. President Mikhail Gorbachev accepted our compromise version (the republics coding a certain percentage of their budget revenue to the Union). Then we discussed strategic problems of internal development for this and next year. We considered ways to solve those problems and to implement speedily the pending Union treaty.

I feel sure after this long and serious talk that M. Gorbachev will cease his political oscillations and carry out radical reforms resolutely. A guarantee of his democratic sympathies is his promise given in London to the leaders of seven industrially developed countries. This lays certain obligations on him. We, democratic forces, can be confident the USSR President won't let us down, on in the first three months of this year, but will follow the democratic path. And in that he will have our support.

Question: Did you discuss at the meeting your decree banning party activities at work places?

B. Yeltsin: Of course. My impression is that to keep our relations stable the USSR President will not risk repealing the decree. He suggested waiting for the ruling by the Committee For Compliance With the Constitution. On my part, I informed the Committee's spokesman that there are no legal grounds for deferring the decree's enactment set for August 4.

Question: You said that the talk was on major problems. What else apart from the Union treaty?

B. Yeltsin: Questions of property rights. In fact, I intended to sign my own decree on them. But Mikhail Gorbachev assured me that as soon as the republics begin signing the Union treaty next month, he, as USSR President, will sign a decree on the division of property. All that's on Russia's territory and is not under the Union jurisdiction will belong to the Russian Federation. This is important for without it we can't begin privatization. Lack of clarity in property rights leads to ambiguity and hampers other economic solutions.

We also discussed the structure of presidential power, the new Constitution's clauses on the universal presidential elections, also electing a new USSR Supreme Soviet. We gave much attention to food supplies, particularly since this year's harvest is far below last year's. We touched on foreign economic links, licencing, and customs—that is the double affiliation of the customs service.

Question: Some mass media assert that you and the Chairman of Lithuania's Supreme Soviet Vitautas Landbergis specially chose the time for signing a treaty between your republics on the eve of President Bush's visit to Moscow. Is that right?

B. Yeltsin: They also allege that I signed the decree banning party activities at work places in anticipation of George Bush's visit. There's no truth in all that.

Returning to the decree, it was timed for the Plenum of the CPSU Central Committee. It was meant to thwart the plans of the reactionary forces preparing a vicious attack on M. Gorbachev. I "opened a second front", so to say, and forestalled the blow. I told Mikhail Gorbachev in just that he should be grateful for the decree instead of trying to hamper it.

As to the visit by the Chairman of Lithuania's Supreme Soviet V. Landsbergis, it was a mere coincidence. I must say, that Russia's leadership has a view of the Baltic problem similar to the American one. We are for granting independence to these republics. If they want out of the Union, that's their right. Unfortunately, President Gorbachev has another opinion. I hope he will change it, particularly after our night meeting in which we discused the Baltic area, Azerbaijan, and Moldova.

Kozyrev on Yeltsin's Meeting Bush

PM3107101991 Moscow ROSSIYSKAYA GAZETA in Russian 31 Jul 91 p 1

[Report by Yelizaveta Leontyeva under the "Talks" rubric: "The Partners Are Interested in One Another"]

[Text] Talks were held in the Kremlin yesterday between Presidents George Bush and Boris Yeltsin. Part of the meeting was confidential and by all accounts was devoted to acute political issues. The second part was on the record.

At the very beginning I managed to ask the two secretaries of state, James Baker and Gennadiy Burbulis, more or less the same questions.

[Leontyeva] Mr. Baker, is today's meeting between the presidents a tribute to Yeltsin's recently acquired political authority, or is it something more?

[Baker] This is undoubtedly something more than an ordinary meeting. It reflects the process of extending and deepening contacts between the United States and Russia.

[Leontyeva] Gennadiy Eduardovich, the setting up of Russia's state system must inevitably be accompanied by an increase in its political role on a world scale. Does the present meeting show this?

[Burbulis] Yes, this is the natural expression of a new attitude to a fundamentally new Russia, and not only on the scale of the future Union, but on a world scale. I am convinced that our visit to Washington and today's talks are a logical development of Russia's and America's new substantial interests, and they mean a new program of actions... [Burbulis ends]

Indeed, the meeting was a continuation of the Russian-U.S. intergovernmental high-level contacts established recently by B. Yeltsin and G. Bush. Bush, incidentally, clearly stressed that these new ties are an unusual phenomenon. And that they are proving their worth.

The sides' interest in continuing collaboration in the four spheres which were discussed in Washington—and with respect to which cooperation is already developing on a practical level—was stressed at the talks. This means collaboration in the spheres of conversion, transport, the training of personnel for the market economy, and also joint action on the gathering, processing, and delivery of agricultural produce, with the emphasis on private farms.

During the meeting the presidents agreed that this work would definitely be continued.

Straight after the talks I asked Andrey Kozyrev, RSFSR [Russian Soviet Federated Socialist Republic] minister of foreign affairs, to comment on them.

"Direct Russian-U.S. ties," he said, "will not destabilize the international situation in any way and will not create an obstacle to Soviet-U.S. relations. But both people abroad and reactionaries here have expressed concern about this, affirming that Russia's emergence onto the world arena will pose a threat to peace, meaning the end of the world. In reality the totalitarian system is being dismantled, and sovereign republics are autonomously setting up close contact with the West and the East. This is actually promoting the strengthening of international stability.

"Previously, when general secretaries of the CPSU Central Committee spoke abroad on behalf of the Union, this was seen as nothing other than a symbol of threat. The meeting between the Russian and U.S. Presidents shows that there are no mutual worries any more. The two democratic leaders are receiving each other as normal partners, and this is imparting fresh impetus to the Soviet-U.S. relations established in recent years. Boris Yeltsin has demonstrated convincingly once again as regards both internal and foreign policy that the Russian leadership is the force behind transformations both in Russia itself and the whole Soviet Union. And that in this sense Mikhail Gorbachev has a good ally and partner for the further development of positive processes."

Bush Moscow Institute Speech

PM0108105391 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 1 Aug 91 Union Edition p 4

[Report by V. Mikheyev, A. Sychev: "Borders of 'New Partnership'"]

[Text] Contrary to predictions, George Bush's address to our fellow countrymen was not just the propaganda of a simple formula for success—"democracy plus the market." In a 20-minute speech to representatives of the Soviet public on Tuesday at the conference hall of the Moscow State Institute of International Relations the U.S. President gave his vision of bilateral relations, linking their prospects with the progress of socioeconomic transformations in the USSR.

On the eve of the meeting, the sixth in just under two years, observers agreed that it would not have an aura of sensation and external drama. Summits have become a working routine, in the good sense of the word. In THE WASHINGTON POST's opinion, they are more akin to a meeting between two friends who have come to a business conference and who sit down at the table to continue their last telephone conversation.

But this in no way diminishes the great expectations of people worried by a simple and vital question: How will Bush's proclaimed "new partnership" be coordinated with the daily anxieties and difficulties caused by the transitional perestroyka period. The U.S. President's speech emphasized a few points, it seemed to us.

Regional Conflicts No Longer Bring Us Into Conflict

Henceforth, G. Bush said, conflicts in trouble spots, from Afghanistan to the Horn of Africa and from Angola to Central America, no longer threaten to trigger superpower clashes. The risk of global conflict is smaller now than at any time in postwar history.

The task facing us is to end half a century of distrust and build a structure of lasting peace. The basis for this exists: The division of Europe into two opposing camps is becoming a thing of the past, an arms control mechanism is taking shape, the treaty on the reduction of conventional forces in europe has been signed, and now it is the turn of an agreement on the considerable reduction of strategic offensive arms.

"In every sphere of our relations—military, political, and economic—we see positive signs of the new partnership," G. Bush said.

"Most-Favored" Status Still To Come

Today the process of normalizing economic relations is almost complete. The last obstacle has been eliminated—the USSR Supreme Soviet has adopted the Law on Entry and Exit. The President stated that when he returns to Washington he intends to send to Congress the year-old Soviet-U.S. trade agreement and will press for the repeal of the Byrd and Stevenson amendments. As a

result the Soviet Union should receive Most Favored Nation status in trade with the United States.

Three Stumbling Blocks

Obstacles remain in the way of the "new partnership." Our ability to surmount them will be an endurance test. "We have inherited disputes, disagreements, and conflicts rooted in the Second World War," G. Bush said.

The "northern territories"—Japan's demand for the return of the "northern territories," which the United States supports. This problem could hinder the USSR's integration into the world economy.

The Baltics—Now the leaders of Latvia, Estonia, and Lithuania have been elected by democratic means. They express the will of the people and are calling on the Soviet leadership to bury the somber legacy of the Stalin era. Of course, people of goodwill will find a solution which will somehow grant freedom to the peoples of the Baltic countries. The U.S. President then added: "Everything positive accumulated in these years must not be squandered, crises must not be resolved by any means other than peaceful ones."

Cuba—The United States does not threaten Cuba, which, consequently, does not need Soviet appropriations running into millions for its military programs. Fidel Castro, who is committed to totalitarianism, is denying his citizens progress along the path of democracy. "Castro does not share your faith in glasnost and perestroyka," the President stressed.

We Will Help To Beat Swords Into Plowshares

The U.S. President believes that it is time for the Soviet military-industrial complex to switch to a civilian track. The United States is ready to assist in conversion because it clearly realizes that this process could lead to a loss of jobs. Nevertheless, the demilitarization of the Soviet economy "is a crucial element of the transformations."

Foreign Capital Is No Panacea

America is ready to help the reforms in the Soviet Union, but transformations in the economy "must come from within"—such is the U.S. President's opinion. It is not a shortage of foreign capital that plunged our economy into crisis. The ailments will not be cured by an injection of foreign capital alone. Only internal reforms can release Soviet people's talent, energy, and business potential.

The United States will give "appropriate" help and consequently this will be dependent on movement toward the market. It all depends on the pace of the reforms whereby we move from the administrative edict system to the free market. "Our aid will keep pace with your reforms," G. Bush concluded.

Ignatenko, Fitzwater on First Day

PM3107190391 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 1 Aug 91 Union Edition p 4

[Report by G. Charodeyev: "At the Krasnaya Presnya Press Center: Right to Own Opinion"]

[Text] The first day of the Moscow summit was summed up at a briefing given by V. Ignatenko, head of the USSR President's Press Service, and his U.S. colleague M. Fitzwater, which was attended by some 3,000 Soviet and foreign journalists.

According to V. Ignatenko, the Soviet leader emphasized during his one-on-one meeting with G. Bush that he highly values the state of Soviet-U.S. relations. The USSR President expressed his appreciation to the head of the U.S. Administration for the sincere interest he showed in the Soviet Union's affairs during the first meeting.

M. Fitzwater highly rated the results of the first day of the U.S. President's visit. The presidents have established close mutual relations, he said. The current summit symbolizes, probably better than any other event, the end of the era when rivalry in the arms race prevailed between the two powers. President Bush views the Moscow summit as a catalyst in the development of our relations in new spheres of cooperation.

A correspondent from the United States put the following question: On the morning of 30 July President Bush declared that "our country is not threatening Cuba." Will the United States take specific steps to demonstrate a new approach to Cuba?

We have explained our stance on Cuba more than once, M. Fitzwater noted. The Administration currently takes the view that this country is swimming against the tide of democracy. The United States would like to see Cuba democratic, and its economy a market economy.

In turn the head of the USSR President's Press Service emphasized that relations between the Soviet Union and Cuba have traditionally been built on the basis of friendship, equality, and cooperation.

Our views and stances coincide with that country's views on many international problems. However, there are also differences in the assessment of certain international processes. The Cubans' attitude to Soviet reforms, for example, is ambivalent. However, V. Ignatenko said, everyone has the right to their own opinion...

Soviet Press Claims Poor Access to Summit

914B0282A Moscow RABOCHAYA TRIBUNA in Russian 27 Jul 91 p 3

[Article by Aleksandr Oskin under the rubric "Undiplomatic Notes": "Let Me Into the Plane of G. Bush, or the 'Unwanted' People in the USSR MFA Press Center"]

[Text] **One does not feel like writing about something unpleasant right before the Soviet-American summit talks. But one has to. Not because some people dislike the summit. Twelve "men of letters" with a "people's" singer at the head, for instance, made public their statement which is directed against any closer links between our country and the West in general, the United States in particular, and any reforms directly. One can at least feel some respect for the 12 for their position and their principles. But how should one treat the stagnant inflexibility of certain officials? You can judge for yourself.**

Last Thursday over a dozen Soviet journalists were invited to the USSR MFA [Ministry of Foreign Affairs] Press Center for a briefing concerning the coming Soviet-American talks. The USSR MFA Information Administration Chief V. Churkin handed out to us drafts of the START treaty. After that, as the journalists showered him with questions about the itinerary of George Bush's visit to the USSR, he sent for help in the person of his first deputy Yu. Gremitskikh. But the latter, unfortunately, was not "informed" either. All our attempts to find out at least an approximate schedule of the visit were met with "we do not know," "this is being finalized," or at best with "Ignatenko will tell you tomorrow" (Ignatenko is the Soviet president's press-secretary).

When I came to this so-called briefing, I had with me the TASS version of A. Rosenthal's article from THE NEW YORK TIMES of 24 July. In his article this eminent American columnist was analyzing the itinerary of his president's visit to Moscow. But nobody in the MFA Press Center could or wanted to tell us, not exactly outsiders, that G. Bush was going to meet with B. Yeltsin and with the leaders of other Soviet republics. They did not provide us with any details of his trip to Kiev, with any of the "American" part of the American President's visit to Moscow, etc.

It was both laughable and distressing to observe all this. But later things got even more interesting. When we learned that about 2,000 special correspondents, including 120 Americans, were arriving to cover the summit, we understood that Soviet journalists were once again given the part of miserable outcasts. We discovered that the MFA Press Center accreditation of representatives of central newspapers did not amount to anything. We needed separate and special letters from our newspapers to be able to participate in all press conferences, meetings, and briefings. Then "they" will decide. We will have to pay in order to occupy one of the places at the tables of the conference room in the International Trade Center during a press conference. Pay how much? In what currency? Yu. Gremitskikh again said that he knew nothing and, anyway, he was not interested in the financial side of journalistic accreditation.

As it turns out, most of us will have no chance of being present at the joint press conference of the two presidents, as it will take place in the small room of the MFA Press Center. We proposed sensibly that it be moved to a more spacious room but the response was: "What for? Mikhail Sergeyevich likes this room..." Did anyone ask him, I wonder? And what are we going to do about what G. Bush likes?

Next we learned that Soviet journalists were not supposed to have either buses assigned for them or any normal working conditions provided... Everything was for the guests. "That is understandable," Yu. Gremitskikh tried to justify the fact, "we are interested in having good coverage of the meeting by the Americans..." Not so much by the Soviet journalists, then?

The end of the briefing was especially remarkable. One of us asked why the accreditation cards of Soviet journalists were different from those of the Americans. The same Yu. Gremitskikh gave this bizarre explanation: "We used a pink stripe for our cards and a blue one for the American ones. As you understand, the color blue in our country and in some others is associated with you know what... That is why we decided to color [begin bold]their[end bold] cards this way." (Here he issued a meaningful giggle).

It seems that, in the opinion of Yu. Gremitskikh, this double-entendre, which goes far beyond the limits of good taste, should have removed, once and forever, all our doubts about any discrimination in the treatment of the Soviet journalistic corps.

I do not want to start a "color" argument with the MFA official. Though, if he were more flexible, he could remember that the blue color is also the color of the UN flag. What is more important is the fact that work will be harder for the Soviet journalists than for their foreign colleagues.

I am for good treatment of our guests, but I am also for equality and for professional solidarity. For that reason I would like to suggest that all American and Soviet journalists demand to have their accreditation cards colored the same red. Why red? Because red is the color of the state flag of the country hosting G. Bush. Besides, as you know, it is also one of the colors of the American flag.

V. Churkin informed us confidentially that President G. Bush will have 15 journalists, the closest to him, on the plane with him. He "will brief them during the flight to have proper coverage of his trip to Moscow." As I understood it, we were invited to the press center for the same purpose. I can accept that. But it was done in the strangest way possible. Maybe, I should ask for a seat in G. Bush's plane and then I can learn all the truth about his visit?

Further on Second Day of Summit 31 July

Bush Meets Businessman

LD3107143291 Moscow TASS in English 0958 GMT 31 Jul 91

[Text] Moscow July 31 TASS—U.S. President George Bush addressed a crowd of Soviet business representatives in Moscow's Radisson-Slavyanskaya Hotel in a move that signalled U.S. readiness to cooperate with Soviet businesses.

George Bush enjoys popularity in the United States and his attention to the fledgling Soviet private sector would lure U.S. entrepreneurs to the Soviet market, Alexander Mironov, director of Moscow's Fan plant, told TASS. The plant was privatised by the work collective last year.

"The President believed that he had invited free entrepreneurs, while in fact he invited prisoners who posses greater initiative and are better motivated," eye-surgeon Svyatoslav Fyodorov said.

"We are not yet ready to trade with America, in contrast to ministers, who are prepared to sell the entire country out and who bear no responsibility," Fyodorov said.

"We are tied from head to toe by taxes, licenses," he explained.

The meeting with Bush will help remove trade barriers, including licenses for foreign economic activity, Muratkhan Dzhuraev, chairman of the Uzbeki union of entrepreneurs, said.

"The U.S. President showed our government how to treat free entrepreneurs," Vladimir Tikhonov, chairman of the Soviet United Cooperatives' Union, said.

Soviet leaders should understand that free enterprise is the only sector in the economy expanding even during the current crisis, Tikhonov said.

He said he fears that the state-owned enterprises and the government will control exchanges with U.S. businesses. Tikhonov called for the creation of joint Soviet-U.S. "reliable organisational structures" which would coordinate the cooperation between U.S. and Soviet firms in contact with the U.S. President and his administration in order to promote free enterprise.

Meeting With Businessmen

OW0108030191 Moscow INTERFAX in English 1630 GMT 31 Jul 91

[From the "Diplomatic Panorama"; transmitted via KYODO]

[Text] "As entrepreneurs, businessmen and risk-takers you hold the key to the future prosperity of the Soviet Union. You possess the power to create a better life for yourselves and your countrymen. Businessmen such as yourselves are building that bridge to a new and prosperous Soviet Union".

"You understand that opportunity arises when people act freely relying on their own talents. No conclave of government experts, no matter how brilliant, can match the sheer ingenuity of a market that collects and distributes the wisdom of millions of people, all pursuing their destinies in different ways."

"Government must establish rules for fair play. Once established in the Soviet Union the rule of law will further attract foreign know-how and investment."

"The United States stands ready to help. We are going beyond loans and subsidies: are offering our best expertise. When I return to Washington, I will be submitting the U.S.-Soviet Trade Agreement to Congress for approval, we will seek Most Favored Nation status for the Soviet Union, I will ask that certain restrictions, known as the Stevenson and Byrd Amendments—be lifted."

"Russian values and traditions are compatible with free enterprise and should be preserved. Those who succeed here should not be insulted and labelled as "speculators" and "exploiters"—because they are not. They are the people who will fill the shelves in your stores."

"We understand now why socialisms' attempt to create the "New Soviet man" did not work—because human nature cannot be destroyed and created anew."

"The notion of free markets and free people, opportunity for all, this joint venture between political and economic liberty—this is the spirit of democratic capitalism. Some call it the American Dream—but really, it is a universal dream. For you and your employees, it means the dignity and self-respect that come with a job."

"You must find what works best for each of you and for your customers. You must make the dreams of your own people in whatever way you can—come alive for them. You must define your own brand of democratic capitalism—one that is consistent with Russian culture and values."

Novo-Ogarevo Talks Continue

LD3107175791 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1635 GMT 31 Jul 91

[Text] Moscow, 31 Jul (TASS)—The presidents of the USSR and the United States have been continuing their talks at Novo-Ogarevo since this morning. In a free and confiding manner, they set out their views on the world situation and on how it has developed since it has ceased to be determined by placing stakes on force, by confrontation, and by the arms race. Appraisals of the trends, both positive and negative, which are more characteristic of the new period, were compared. Information was exchanged about their relations with the other great powers and about the role of their interaction for keeping

international processes in a peaceful and democratic channel. In the context of all these interdependencies, and taking into account the achieved level and fundamentally changed nature of USSR-U.S. relations, as well as the internal processes in both countries, they defined the prospects for cooperation and partnership in the more important aspects of world politics.

Having heard information from the foreign minister and the secretary of state about the work that they have been doing over these last few days, Mikhail Gorbachev and George Bush coordinated a policy of joint activities on a Near East settlement and reached agreement on a statement by the two presidents on this question. The situation in connection with events in Yugoslavia was discussed in detail. A joint statement by Mikhail Gorbachev and George Bush was agreed upon.

Most of the important features of the next stage of the disarmament process and of the movement toward global strategic stability on the basis of a new concept were considered. Views were presented in favor of the speedy completion of preparations for a convention prohibiting chemical weapons. Nonproliferation of weapons of mass destruction was given appropriate attention.

The whole atmosphere of the Novo-Ogarevo meeting between Mikhail Gorbachev and George Bush, the high degree of mutual understanding and confidence in each other that marked the meeting, and the series of important documents that were signed by the presidents and the foreign ministers—all this testifies to the fact that an event of enormous international significance has happened. The relations between the two great powers, more and more liberating themselves from the legacy of "the cold war", are confidently moving to bring about a new age of peaceful and democratic progress in conditions of equal and mutually beneficial cooperation between states.

Aleksander Bessmertnykh, James Baker, Brent Scowcroft, and Anatoliy Chernyayev attended the meeting.

Statement on Central America

LD3107191191 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1758 GMT 31 Jul 91

[Text] Moscow, 31 July (TASS)—A joint statement on Soviet- U.S. inter-action in Central America was circulated here today. The document says that Aleksandr Bessmertnykh, minister of foreign affairs, and James Baker, secretary of state, noted positive tendencies in Central America toward settling contentious regional issues at the negotiating table and easing tension by national reconciliation. Within this context, the ministers welcomed the solution of the conflict in Nicaragua, the important accords reached in April between the government of El Salvador and the Farabundo Marti National Liberation Front, and the beginning of dialogue between the government of Guatemala and the Guatemalan National Revolutionary Unity.

They noted that Soviet-U.S. interaction in Central America and adjacent regions promotes the strengthening of stability in Latin America. The sides agreed that additional joint steps should be taken in the interests of giving assistance across the whole range of the Esquipulas accords, including democratization, a cease-fire and the settling of existing conflicts, national reconciliation, economic development, and regional disarmament.

The ministers appealed to the United Nations Organization and other international organizations, as well as non-regional countries, including Cuba, to make more active efforts for resolving the remaining political problems and insuring cease-fire and a final peace settlement in El Salvador. They expressed resolute support for the efforts of the UN secretary general to assist in conducting talks aimed at ending the conflict in El Salvador and urgently appealed to him to take part in person in the talks to assist a final settlement. They also spoke in resolute support of active participation by the friends of the UN secretary general—Venezuela, Colombia, Mexico and Spain—in the peace process. As members of the Security Council, both sides expressed readiness to play an active constructive role in supporting the talks and in implementing the agreements on a final settlement.

The USSR and United States are convinced that ending the conflict in El Salvador will assist the economic development of Central America and help to eliminate remaining centers of tension in the region of the Caribbean basin, thereby assisting the further peaceful integration of Latin America.

Further on Central America

LD0108103391 Moscow TASS in English 0922 GMT 1 Aug 91

[Text] Moscow August 1 TASS—Follows an official translation of a joint Soviet-U.S. statement on cooperation in Central America:

Foreign Minister Aleksandr Bessmertnykh and Secretary of State James A. Baker, III, noted the positive trends in Central America to settle regional disputes at the negotiating table and ease tension through national reconciliation.

In this context, the ministers welcomed the resolution of the conflict in Nicaragua, the important agreements reached in April between the Government of El Salvador and the FMLN [Farabundo Marti National Liberation Front], and the beginning of a dialogue between the Government of Guatemala and the URNG [Guatemalan National Revolutionary Unity].

They noted that Soviet-U.S. cooperation in Central America and adjacent areas has contributed to stability in Latin America.

The two sides agreed that additional joint steps should be taken to promote the full agenda of the Esquipulas agreements including democratisation, a ceasefire and settlement of existing conflicts, national reconciliation, economic developments, and regional disarmament.

The ministers called on the United Nations and other international organisations, as well as countries outside the region, including Cuba, to intensify their efforts to resolve the remaining political issues, secure a ceasefire and final peace settlement in El Salvador.

They voiced their strong support for the efforts of the secretary general of the United Nations to help negotiate an end to the conflict in El Salvador and urged the secretary general to involve himself directly in the negotiations to help contribute toward a final settlement.

They also voiced their strong support for active involvement of the friends of the secretary general—Colombia, Mexico, Venezuela and Spain—in the peace process.

As members of the UN Security Council, they offered to play a constructive, active role in support of the negotiations and implementing the final settlement.

The Soviet Union and the United States are convinced that an end to the conflict in El Salvador will contribute to economic development of Central America and help remove the remaining sources of tension in the Caribbean Basin region, thereby contributing to the further peaceful integration of Latin America.

Statement on SFRY

CM0108141991 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 31 Jul Second Edition p 4

["Soviet-U.S. Statement on Yugoslavia"]

[Text] The Soviet Union and the United States pointed with profound concern to the dramatic development of the situation in Yugoslavia. They condemned the use of force to solve political differences. They urged all parties concerned to abide by the ceasefire agreements.

The USSR and the U.S. proceed from the assumption that the way to settle various problems should be found by the Yugoslav peoples themselves on the basis of democratic principles through the process of peace talks and a constructive dialogue.

They stressed the need for all parties concerned to respect fundamental principles, recorded in the Helsinki Final Act and the Paris Charter for new Europe.

The USSR and the U.S. support efforts exerted by the countries participating in the process, started by the Conference for Security and Cooperation in Europe (CSCE), specifically steps taken by the European Community for settling the problem.

Statement on Mideast Conference

LD3107181491 Moscow TASS in English 1808 GMT 31 Jul 91

[Text] Moscow July 31 TASS—Follows text of the joint U.S.- Soviet statement on the Middle East:

President Bush and President Gorbachev reaffirmed their strong mutual commitment to promote peace and genuine reconciliation among the Arab states, Israel and the Palestinians. They believe there is an historic opportunity now to launch a process that can lead to a just and enduring peace and to a comprehensive settlement in the Middle East. They share the strong conviction that this historic opportunity must not be lost.

While recognising that peace cannot be imposed and that it can only result from direct negotiations between the parties, the United States and the Soviet Union pledge to do their utmost to promote and sustain the peacemaking process. To that end, the United States and the Soviet Union, acting as co-sponsors, will work to convene in October a peace conference designed to launch bilateral and multilateral negotiations. Invitations to the conference will be issued at least ten days prior to the date the conference is to convene. In the interim, U.S. Secretary of State Baker and Soviet Foreign Minister Bessmertnykh will continue to work with the parties to prepare for the conference.

Bessmertnykh To Visit Mideast

AU3107142791 Paris AFP in English 1416 GMT 31 Jul 91

[Text] Moscow, July 31 (AFP)—Soviet Foreign Minister Aleksandr Bessmertnykh said Wednesday that U.S. Secretary of State James Baker would leave Thursday on a new Middle East peace mission and that he would follow shortly.

Mr. Bessmertnykh, speaking to reporters before the Kremlin signing of a U.S.-Soviet Strategic Arms Reduction Treaty, said the Soviet Union would resume diplomatic relations with Israel.

There was no immediate information on the Baker itinerary.

Mr. Bessmertnykh was speaking shortly before U.S. President George Bush announced the United States and the Soviet Union had agreed to co-sponsor a Middle East peace conference which the two countries plan to convene in October.

He said he had asked Mr. Baker to return to Israel "to obtain Israel's response" to attending a peace conference.

Bessmertnykh To Go to Israel

TA3107170791 Jerusalem Qol Yisra'el in Hebrew 1600 GMT 31 Jul 91

[Text] Soviet Foreign Minister Bessmertnykh told our Moscow correspondent Gid'on Kouts that he will come to Israel within several weeks. Bessmertnykh pointed out that Moscow will announce the resumption of diplomatic ties with Israel after the peace conference is finally agreed upon. He believes that a decision on the convening of the conference will be made within several days.

Gorbachev Address at START Signing

LD3107135691 Moscow Central Television First Program Network in Russian 1241 GMT 31 Jul 91

[Address by President Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev at the START Treaty signing ceremony in St. Vladimir's Hall in the Kremlin, Moscow—live]

[Text] Mr. President, ladies and gentlemen, comrades, in several minutes I and the President of the United States are to append our signatures to the treaty on reducing strategic offensive arms. It is a result, a result of many years of efforts which, apart from enormous work and patience, required that statesmen, diplomats, and servicemen have the will and boldness; that they break with the deeply rooted images of each other, and that they have trust. It is also the beginning of a voluntary reduction of nuclear arsenals of the Soviet Union and the United States, unprecedented as far as its scale and goals are concerned. It is an event of worldwide importance, because we are giving such momentum to the dismantling of the infrastructure of fear that used to hold sway over the world that it will be difficult to put a halt to it.

A far from simple process of ratification of the new treaty is ahead for both countries. There will be criticism, too. There will be talk of unilateral concessions here in Moscow, while in Washington there will be talk of concessions made to the Soviet Union. Others will say that the new treaty fails to justify all hopes for a peace dividend, since not inconsiderable resources will be required to have the missiles destroyed. And if the missiles are not destroyed, critics will say that they have become obsolete, and that they must be replaced with new ones and this will cost even more. One can also expect vigorous criticism from those who would like faster and further-reaching steps toward being rid completely of nuclear weapons. In a word, the treaty will have to be defended.

I am convinced that what we have done at present is the optimum possible, and what is necessary for further progress. Colossal work has been done, and unique experience of cooperation in a most complex sphere has been amassed.

It is important that there is a growing understanding of the absurdity of arming oneself beyond all measures at a time when the world has moved toward an era of economic interdependence, and the information revolution is making the integrity of the world ever more apparent.

Politicians are forced to take into account, however, that on the way to this era great efforts will be needed for removing the dangers, which have been inherited from the past and those appearing anew, and for overcoming obstacles of a material, intellectual and psychological order.

Normal human thinking must take the place of militarized political thinking, which is deeply rooted in the public conscience. This will take time. A new conceptual basis for security is to help the matter. Doctrines for waging wars must give way to a concept of the forestalling and prevention of wars. Plans for the utter defeat of a notional enemy must be replaced by joint projects for strategic stability and defense sufficiency. The document before us is a moral achievement and marks a major breakthrough in the thinking and behavior of our countries. The future goal is to use this breakthrough fully and to establish the irreversibility of the disarmament process.

Let us do justice to what has been achieved and express gratitude to those who made the mental and nervous effort and who invested a lot of skills working on the treaty. Let us embark on tackling new tasks for the sake of our and worldwide security.

Mr. President, we can congratulate each other, and we can congratulate the Soviet and American people and the entire world community on the conclusion of such an agreement. Thank you. [applause]

Briefing on START

LD3107194691 Moscow TASS in English 1924 GMT 31 Jul 91

[By correspondents Aleksey Agureyev and Mikhail Ivanov]

[Text] Moscow July 31 TASS—A briefing, held at the summit press centre today by Ambassador Linton Brooks, U.S. chief negotiator at the Soviet-U.S talks in Geneva on nuclear and space arms and, recently, U.S. chief delegate at the strategic arms reduction (START) talks, began in a businesslike manner, without long introductory speeches.

More than nine-years-long negotiations resulted in the START treaty signed today by Soviet President Mikhail Gorbachev and U.S. President George Bush.

Journalists asked Brooks questions concerning the future of Soviet-U.S. disarmament talks.

That was a long and difficult process. We should now stop and see where we are. We are resolved to carry on negotiations in the spirit of our joint statement adopted at last year's summit, he said in response to a question from a U.S. reporter.

Perhaps, we should wait, rather, until the Senate ratifies this treaty before going further in new negotiations, Brooks added.

Asked by a TASS correspondent about possible criticism of the START treaty both in the United States and the Soviet Union, he said that the START treaty is full of compromises. Critics of the treaty will most likely focus on those aspects where the other side has traditional advantage.

Critics in the USSR will argue that the treaty insufficiently limits bombers while critics in the U.S. will say that the treaty insufficiently limits heavy intercontinental ballistic and mobile missiles, Brooks said.

At the same time Ambassador Brooks voiced hope that critics, provided they evaluate the START treaty impartially, would realise that this is a balanced document.

Gorbachev Statement at News Conference

LD3107163891 Moscow All-Union Radio Mayak Network in Russian 1333 GMT 31 Jul 91

[Statement by President Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev at the joint news conference with U.S. President George Bush in the USSR Foreign Ministry Press Center, Moscow—live]

[Text] All these days were filled with a rather substantial dialogue on a wide range of problems, and I must say that I am in great difficulty...[pause followed by laughter in the hall; unidentified voice from the hall says: "Not a word of what you have just said was heard."]

Well, then I will repeat everything from the very beginning, and I might say it even better. [passage indistinct: confusion over microphones and inaudible hilarity; Gorbachev is heard asking: "Can you hear me now?"; "And now?"; "And now?"; "I will try, I will try, OK?"; "Maybe a bit louder here?"; "And how is it now?"; "Tolerable?"]

[Moscow Central Television First Program Network in Russian at 1849 GMT on 31 July carries a recorded relay of the joint news conference given by U.S. President George Bush and USSR President Mikhail Gorbachev in Moscow on 31 July which consists of this item and the following two items. The Moscow TV version begins with the following paragraph and is identical in all other respects to this item and the following two.]

I have already said, speaking to representatives of the world's press, that we view the U.S. President's official visit to the Soviet Union as a great event in our relations and as a world-class event.

I would like to say that a great deal of work has been done over these days which, I think, will cause me and the President difficulties in presenting its outcome in a condensed form. Nevertheless, this visit is to some extent a summing up of the results of the last stage in our cooperation during a very crucial and maybe dramatic period in the development of events in the world, when both the Presidents of the United States and the Soviet Union were placed in exceptionally complex and extraordinary conditions, which demanded from them great responsibility and maybe the making of major decisions, which have had consequences and will have consequences for the further development of both our cooperation and events in the world.

So, the President and I did not waste time, and at the very first meeting we made a review of the general situation in the world which is changing rapidly, and from these positions we tried to look at our cooperation and evaluate our joint efforts and try to map out some outlines and directions for developing this cooperation already in line with these changing conditions, in which we are forced to act.

The President displayed great interest in events in our country, in the internal processes. I tried to satisfy this interest, and moreover, I did this, for my part, with great satisfaction, because behind this interest I felt an aspiration to gain an even deeper understanding of everything that is taking place here in this country, and more than that, I also felt a display of solidarity in this.

We had an interesting and thorough talk, and for the first time in our bilateral cooperation, perhaps, we came on to this aspect, for the first time in recent years we perhaps laid quite a strong stress on what our economic relations should be like, how we should cooperate in this important area to make sure that it, or our relations in this area, should be in accordance with the level of political dialogue that we have reached. And here we noted, on the basis of understanding, I would say—if not, President Bush will tell you his position—that there should be give and take on both sides.

Naturally we have a lot to do as we go down the path of reform, so that we may be capable of joining in organically in world economic links, of adopting the common rules of the game. I don't like this expression, but I haven't found another one, and you haven't either, so for that reason I use the old, tested term. We have much to do and we have made our choice to continue the reforms, the democratic transformations, and particularly now to move decisively along the path toward market relations, reforming property relations, and so on.

It is clear that our success in these internal affairs is connected, to a significant extent, to how the process of the formation of the federation progresses. And on this subject I satisfied the interest of the President of the United States of America about the current state of this process. We both realize that this is of great importance for its success.

So we must change, we must understand, and we do well understand here in the Soviet Union that our basic main responsibility is for the fate of the country, for reform, for the adoption of the most important, the most serious decisions. This is our prerogative and our responsibility.

Naturally, however, we are very interested in more fruitful cooperation with the Western countries, and we already discussed this topic from the point of view of continuing the discussion we had in London within the framework of my meeting with the G-7, and I tried to develop a thesis I voiced in London, to the effect that we hope to be met half-way by the Western countries, since in their approaches, in the sphere of economic cooperation, they, too, should travel a certain road. The point is...[changes thought] and remove the obstacles and restrictions linked with the decisions taken during the cold war and the arms race years. The time now is different; another wind is blowing, and these decisions must be appraised. It is hardly necessary to retain them now that we build our relations in a different manner. Not only do we want these relations to be preserved, but we also want them to receive a fresh impetus, we want them to be underpinned ever more firmly by trust.

Naturally, the question of the Soviet Union's participation in international economic organizations also arose. And then, I must say, it was, perhaps, the first time that there was a very substantial dialogue about the spheres of specific cooperation in implementing certain projects on the basis of bilateral cooperation. Here, if one is to be brief, we discussed cooperation in the sphere of power engineering, especially in the sphere of conversion, where we have a very great potential, and, further, in particular, in a sphere in which we are very interested, the foodstuffs sphere and, in particular, as concerns the sphere of food distribution. I have given certain materials to the President on this score in the form of a memorandum. Comrade Bessmertynykh, the foreign minister, did the same; he gave the secretary of state, Mr Baker, a memorandum concerning the projects where we could cooperate fruitfully. It is a very interesting and major project.

You know, the way we want to act is that while implementing projects we could, as far as some of them—generally, as far as all of them—are concerned, we should make it possible for each other to earn something and to gain benefits, for, otherwise, the process will not get going if there is no benefit. There are, however, spheres of cooperation where progress will not make it possible for us to settle accounts through additional output. Take, for instance, the foodstuffs sphere. The foodstuffs sphere, for example: There can be interesting achievements here, and interesting projects can be implemented, but what is obtained as a result is needed by us; we have a food problem and it is an acute one. But we cannot offer foodstuffs to the United States. It has no interest in them. This means that we must implement other projects whereby we can earn hard currency and settle accounts. I have enumerated many such spheres. In general we agreed to continue this work. Soon we will have competent groups of specialists, headed by major representatives of the governments and business circles, to help implement these projects.

So, I have prolonged this first part; the rest I will say more concisely.

It was for the first time that we discussed the sphere of bilateral relations very thoroughly; not only what is related to and touches upon the issues of disarmament, political dialogue, and cooperation in tackling world problems, but we also got down to a business-like conversation. I welcome this, and hope that this will have positive consequences.

Then the President and I thought about the following: What is next? We will sign the treaty—we have already signed it. We congratulated each other, and congratulated our peoples and the world on achieving such great progress—the result of almost 10 years of work. What is next? And with regard to what is next, we did not want to appear simple pragmatists. We wanted to look at the problem of security and stability from the positions of the present realities. Either we must only continue the talks processes now already under way—and there are many problems which will have to be tackled—or we must think, and have a look at the world from a somewhat different position, from today's high point and from an understanding of new realities which have come into being. This was, I believe, the central point of our exchange. Without sorting things out and without having understood each other, it is difficult to approach and to look for keys to tackling specific problems. We agreed to continue this discussion on these issues, and even defined the mechanisms which must be brought into play in the interests of this elaboration. Nevertheless, we then went on to examine many specific issues on the topic of disarmament.

The problem of the Near East did not escape our attention. I would like to say...[changes thought] If the President regards it as expedient, he could spell out some things; if you have questions, we can read it out; if you don't have it at hand..?[changes thought] We have elaborated a joint document on this theme. I am referring to our common position on matters concerning the Near East.

It seems to me that this is a very important result of our joint work, and I think that the fact that this position will be made public will have a major influence on this process. We consider that it is now in its decisive phase, and we should not—here I would like to use the phrase used by our foreign ministers—the chance [as heard] which has opened up here in order to really move toward progress in this very sensitive sphere of international policy.

The President and I discussed the situation in Europe in the context of the implementation of the accords—the Helsinki documents and the Paris charter—which have been concluded, and taking account of the particular features of the flow of the processes in this region. In particular we specifically singled out the question of the situation, the state of affairs, in Yugoslavia, and expressed our own attitude, our position and our understanding of the approach to the resolution of this

problem, which is a very acute one, and worries us all, also in our joint statement on the situation in Yugoslavia.

But I must say that we moved on further. We tried to take a look at many global processes. In this connection, we gave attention in actual fact to many questions of world policy. We compared our views. In some cases we reserved the possibility to return to them. We postponed the discussion for now. In one case the Americans needed to hold consultations; in another case we needed time to study some questions. Well, that means that the process will continue. In this case, too, we established the necessity for cooperation and interaction in resolving the many international problems which really exist and which are awaiting their solution. The atmosphere was very warm, sincere, cordial and open.

Today, we could leave the city, as representatives of the press were resting. We were told that the press did not want to disturb us, and that we could go to a village somewhere to talk openly, and we did all this freely. This is also important, it is all very good. I asked one of the members of the delegation—a fairly, a very important and influential person—the question, how do you feel? And the reply came: I feel at home.

Personally speaking, that is the atmosphere in which we worked. I am satisfied that political dialogue is developing in this way. Here in this hall, somehow—and there are many witnesses here, so I want to repeat this—I have spoken to the President about this, and he knows as well that I am convinced that without what we have today in our relations—because of the character of Soviet- American relations—we would hardly have been able to expect that all which has taken place over the last few years would have been possible, and we would have scarcely been able to cooperate in such a way when the world placed the most difficult tasks and problems before us. If we had faced such acute situations at another time, it is difficult to say what would have happened. Today we have reached an even greater apprciation of the price of our cooperation and the fact that we are needed. Therefore, the point here is perhaps not even platonic love, but a deep understanding of the fact that we are needed as countries, as states, today, and tomorrow. I feel... [pause] I know this, and I feel and I know that our peoples welcome this character, this direction in the development of relations between our countries. Therefore, from this point of view, the visit advances our cooperation a long way ahead.

I would ask the President and the correspondents to forgive me, but I am the host, and I have abused this slightly, but perhaps, in this case, I have eased your position a little because of the fact that I have spoken at such length? (?Over to you). As far as I can see, you almost agree with this? [phrase repeated in English by interpreter. Laughter]

[Bush, in English, followed by Russian translation] What I heard, I liked. [more laughter]

[Gorbachev] Thank you for the honest admission.

Bush Statement

LD3107153791 Moscow All-Union Radio Mayak Network in Russian 1354 GMT 31 Jul 91

[Statement by U.S. President George Bush at the joint news conference with USSR President Mikhail Gorbachev in the USSR Foreign Ministry press center in Moscow—live, in English with simultaneous Russian translation]

[Text] Now is probably a very convenient moment for me and Barbara to thank Mr. and Mrs. Gorbachev for the fine hospitality.

Yes, indeed, the talks were productive, indeed we did expand our understanding, and that is not just diplomatic talk, but it is realities. You know very well my opinion on the START agreement. The matter concerns long and historic talks, and I consider that the winners here are young people not only in the USSR and the United States but throughout the world.

We really are undertaking major steps in order to transform our economic relations. President Gorbachev made brief reference to this issue. We intend to send the trade agreement to Congress, we have now settled the question of most favored status, having overcome the technical details. We agreed on normalization of our economic relations, as you know. We decided to embark on the subsequent tasks—giving assistance for economic reforms in the USSR, and the desire to integrate the Soviet economy into the world system.

We are making progress in the sphere of cooperation in space and cooperation in the sphere of the environment. We have a whole series of joint projects envisaged.

When developing our historic cooperation during the Persian Gulf crisis, the president and I discussed our partnership in resolving long-lived regional problems. The president has mentioned Yugoslavia; I would mention Central America.

And now I would dwell briefly on the Middle East, before moving on to questions. We did indeed reaffirm our mutual desire to promote peace and a general settlement between the Arab states, Israel, and the Palestinians. We reckon that there is an historic opportunity right now to start off a process which might lead to a just and lasting peace, to a universal settlement in the Middle East. We are jointly convinced that we must not miss this historic opportunity. We recognize that peace cannot be imposed. Peace can only be the result of direct talks between the sides. The United States and the Soviet Union have pledged to do everything possible in order to promote and support the process of achieving peace. And with this aim the United States and the Soviet Union, as cochairmen, intend to convene a peace conference in October in order to start off the bilateral and multilateral talks.

Invitations to the conference will be sent out 10 days before the start of the conference. In the meantime Secretary of State Baker and Foreign Minister Bessmertnykh will continue to work with the sides as regards planning the conference. I have just asked Secretary of State Baker to return once more to the Middle East so as to receive Israel's response to our peace proposals.

I want to thank you all once again, and I am now ready to answer questions.

Gorbachev-Bush News Conference

LD3107175891 Moscow All-Union Radio Mayak Network in Russian 1358 GMT 31 Jul 91

[Question and answer session at the joint news conference given by U.S. President George Bush and USSR President Mikhail Gorbachev in the USSR Foreign Ministry press center in Moscow; Bush speaking in English with simultaneous Russian translation; correspondents identified where possible—live]

[Text] [Correspondent] One question to Comrade Gorbachev. You said that you talked to Mr. Bush about Yugoslavia. what is the essence of that conversation on Yugoslavia? And a question for the President of the United States of America. I remember, Mr. Bush, when you received me several years ago in the White House as U.S. vice president; you told me that relations between our two countries, that is, special relations between Yugoslavia and the United States, really did exist. Does that pronouncement hold good now, and does the United States still support the territorial integrity of Yugoslavia?

[Gorbachev] Right. You are asking about the essence of the conversation. I will take advantage of this to convey the content of the Soviet-American statement on Yugoslavia. It happens that the result, the essence, and the outcome of our talks on this topic are there.

We, both countries, have noted with great concern the dramatic development of the situation in Yugoslavia. We have advocated that the use of force be avoided, and have called upon all sides to observe the cease-fire accords. We—the USSR and United States of America—are proceeding on the premise that a solution to the problems which have arisen must be found by the peoples of Yugoslavia themselves on the basis of democratic principles, and by means of a process of peace talks and constructive dialogue.

We have stressed the necessity of all sides' respecting the fundamental principles enshrined in the Helsinki Final Act and the Paris Charter for a new Europe. The USSR and United States of America support the efforts being made by the countries taking part in the CSCE, specifically, the steps being taken by the European Community to settle the problem. That is the entire essence, conveyed here in this statement.

[Bush] And I would only add, sir, that, inasmuch as that was a joint statement, that expresses our invariable position.

[Correspondent] The fact that you're going ahead with this peace conference; does that mean that Israel has agreed to your terms for holding the conference, or is there some further delay? have you got a commitment from Mr. Shamir?

[Bush] I should like to give Baker the opportunity to answer that question after his next trip. If one is to speak from the point of view of optimism or pessimism, I now have a greater feeling of optimism. But we have instructed Secretary of State Baker to obtain a response from Israel to our proposals. If it is obtained, I'll inform you of that.

[Correspondent] You have discussed...[changes thought] I have a question for the two presidents together. You have discussed a wide range of issues—international problems and bilateral problems. You have signed a unique treaty today. What have you left yourselves for the next meeting, and is it possible to say when you plan to hold it?

[Gorbachev] I think you know what we discussed today and what we set in motion as regards both the political dialogue, the continuation of the disarmament process, new topics relating to the sphere of economic cooperation and trade, interaction when resolving major problems, including the regional conflicts that still unfortunately occur, and ...[pauses] especially the fact that we have undertaken...[pauses] have initiated, let's put it that way, a big discussion on the concept of a future strategic stability. So, for us, questions appear immediately, I think, for several meetings ahead. So, I think that our contacts will continue, but this is what I would favor: Perhaps we cannot always go...[changes thought] That's how the particular features of the position of presidents differ—it's harder for them than for foreign ministers to carry out visit on international issues. Nevertheless, the President and I have already worked out a means of communication. We have a regular exchange of views by telephone. As soon as a need arises, or an anxiety, or simply in order to share something, something very important, we call one another. And this has assumed a regular character. That's the first point.

Second, we regularly exchange letters. And, incidentally, that exchange of views has not been interrupted even during the past few days, when we had already reached agreement with the President and we were awaiting him here for the official visit.

Therefore we have many channels for keeping up this very high level of cooperation we have now. And I think that here our departments—first of all, ministries of foreign affairs, but other departments as well—will be given a major role in connection with opening up new topics of cooperation.

[Bush] I would only add to that, although the dates have not been set, I think and have always thought that meetings without an agenda between a USSR president and a U.S. President sometimes can be useful. President Gorbachev talked about armaments control, regional and other problems, and as the Soviet economic recovery gathers pace we will have new topics for discussion in the economic sphere, cooperation, partnership, joint undertakings, a whole number of issues which would be of great benefit to the Soviet Union. I see a great potential here for the United States, so we have a lot to talk about, and I will be ready for such a meeting, barring a sudden crisis, a situation when our two ships drift apart. This nearly happened to us in Malta. Of course, we could have a program with three, or a protocol with 20 articles, all sorts of other documents. But the most important talk was the one we had today.

[Correspondent] President Gorbachev, a nasty border incident has happened on the Lithuanian border. Several men have died. Could you give some explanations for this? President Bush, what is your reaction, especially in view of your call yesterday for the liberation of Baltic republics?

[Gorbachev] You know, we actually received this information when President Bush and I were speaking just out of town. The first information is that this incident occurred on the border between Lithuania and Belorussia at a customs post. A citizen of Belorussia was travelling in the direction of Lithuania, and at the customs post which he had approached, he saw two wounded, and it seems, four dead. He quickly reported this information, and at present the security bodies of Lithuania and Belorussia are cooperating. Kryuchkov, chairman of the Union State Security committee, has contacted Landsbergis and offered his services in cooperating, so an investigation is currently under way. I have to say apart from regret, distress, and—it's difficult—and the sympathy which I have to mention, and the condolences to the families in connection with the people's deaths, I have to say that we are making every effort so as not only to act on the facts, but to avoid the emergence of these excesses, these acute conflicts on the basis of resolving problems of a fundamental nature. Well, look, it appears that we have embarked upon the stage of adopting fundamental joint decisions on the issues which affect the interests of Armenia and Azerbaijan. A dialogue has started and it is underway. And the faster and the more productive this dialogue becomes, the more attempts there are to ruin it. It means that not everybody likes this process to develop in this particular direction. It is even difficult to say what happened. The President and I were given three versions, but these are versions, you can argue about it, it has no significance. In any case, the investigation will be under my supervision, and we'll be informing you what actually happened.

[Correspondent] I just wanted to get your reaction, sir, to the incident in the light of your call yesterday afternoon for freedom for the Baltic states. What is your view on this matter?

[Bush] I don't think that there is a link in connection with this. I listened to what President Gorbachev said about the discussions. We are in favor of talks, you know about this. This will lead to a reduction in violence on the borders, and I would also like to express my sympathy for the families which have suffered losses. I know that the president immediately took up this issue and instigated an investigation, and we hope that there will be cooperation between Lithuania and Belorussia on this. We cannot, of course, describe or foresee how this will develop in the future, but I think that President Gorbachev will deal fully with this issue, the issue of talks with Lithuania and the border incidents.

[Correspondent] That is true.

[Correspondent] How far have you moved since London in advancing the USSR's integration into the world economy? Has any serious progress been made on this, on the USSR's integration? If possible, this is to both of you.

[Bush] First and foremost, let me say that this is a serious aim. Second, I believe that active participation in these international financial institutions and the status which the Group of Seven has given, this is the most important thing for the Soviet Union. As you have heard today, I have today laid out some of the trade benefits and trade procedures. I think that will be a help. This is help which has been given since the holding of the meeting in London.

The full benefit of full participation in international financial organizations requires full knowledge of the specific steps of privatization, convertibility, and all the other things the Soviet Union is striving for. Bilaterally, we have done what we could for this. I think that other countries will do the same to destroy the obstacles, the barriers on the path to bilateral economic cooperation. That is to say, since the meeting in Paris there has already been progress, and all the international organizations are also aiming for cooperation with Soviet leaders.

[Gorbachev] I understand that I should add something on this question because the question concerns both presidents. I shall be brief because I have been talking about this already. London has marked a beginning of a very important process. This was the meaning of the London meeting, and one should judge it in this way. It is very important that after London there is a will from the both sides to work out mechanisms which would make it possible to translate this cooperation, taking into consideration this political will demonstrated by the political leaders of the Western countries. On our part here in the Soviet Union we believe that we should have special structures which would supervise the Soviet Union's cooperation with the G-7 countries. First of all, in regard to investments, so that the process of taking mutually beneficial decisions will clearly be made easier here. It is good that the mechanism which was envisaged there in London is already beginning to work. The

British minister, I think, is already here. The chancellor of the exchequer is already here on the visit. This is the first thing. We were saying that there will be a visit by the U.S. Secretary of the Treasury, and in the nearest future a representative of the FRG will arrive. In other words, this process will go on, a mechanism of the concrete elaboration in all concrete spheres of cooperation is forming. It is very important that a mechanism of the interaction has been created and started up.

Finally, the President has mentioned that the United States is making important decisions which will ease cooperation and trade between our countries. I should like to say that, you know, I have mentioned it in passing, but the President and I have returned to this many times. I have asked, and we have agreed—I think there is such an agreement—to study the question of COCOM [Coordinating Committee for Multilateral Export Controls] today, because there are many progressive, large projects worth thousand of millions, complete and sometimes even signed already by the business people, which are not being implemented. They are lying idle because there are elements which are on the COCOM prohibiting list. It is in regards to this. Therefore, a very serious process has started. I think that if this will continue, gather strength, get a concrete shape, this will yield results. There is the will, there is the desire and the aspiration to meet each other half way, and this is very important.

[Correspondent] I would ask both of you to think back to the 1986 Reykjavik summit, when the American nuclear experts and all Europeans were seriously considering your proposals, Mr Gorbachev, on a total ban on nuclear tests, but at that time it was considered that nuclear deterrents kept the peace, but then you held the nuclear advantage. After that a treaty on medium-range missiles was concluded. Do you still believe that nuclear deterrence keeps the peace? You see, if the disintegration of your country takes place, the republics will have nuclear weapons.

[Bush] I would not suggest that a breakaway republic is going to use nuclear weapons against the United States. But we have every reason in the world to be concerned about the emergence of such possibilities of people who could possess nuclear weapons. That's why in the senate we are examining now programs of restricting the proliferation of nuclear weapons. It is true other countries have nuclear weapons, not just the United States of America and the Soviet Union, and we believe that now we are following the right way—the way which has been outlined today by President Gorbachev—by concluding the existing agreements.

The question is: It is hardly worth giving a utopian answer, let us think in practical terms, as he was suggesting. As to the United States, we would also like to elaborate a system which would not entail any danger—the danger of accidental launch. I think that the experience of the war in Iraq could be used in it. Maybe it is a question of a defensive war? Of course, President Gorbachev can have a different concept, but here it is a question of the concept of using high technology for defense. This is my answer.

[Gorbachev] I will just say a few words on the subject. I think that the argument you wish to impute to me is that at one time I regarded nuclear weapons in my policies as a deterrence factor. But you will not find any of that in my speeches or in my positions. Yes, we became involved in a very tough arms race. To use a plain Russian phrase, thank God we have stopped it. And not only have we stopped it, but we have reversed that process. That is a very great achievement, insofar as we realized where we were heading. But it is easy...[corrects himself] I mean, difficult to clear the pile of weapons that have accumulated. I think that a lot of work lies ahead, and we are already planning something for the near future. Then no doubt questions will arise to all members of the nuclear club, and they must think what we ought to do with nuclear weapons in the future. Finally we must be very careful in connection with the mechanism which we have created, and which seemed in fact to have worked—even if evidently it was still not efficient enough—in preventing the proliferation of nuclear weapons. That was one of the main important subjects the President and I discussed in our conversations over the past few days.

After all, an absurd situation will in fact arise if some try to pursue the path of disarmament and reduction of [arms] levels, moving subsequently toward a nuclear-free world, while others seek ways to launch a process with the view to acquiring their own nuclear weapons. Therefore, while keeping and preserving our adherence to nuclear disarmament, and acting within the framework of the negotiation processes which we have, and which we have agreed to pursue, the question arises of our properly getting down to improving missiles and nuclear technology nonproliferation, providing an insurmountable barrier in the way of the proliferation of nuclear weapons. I think that this is one of the most important tasks.

[Correspondent] Mikhail Sergeyevich, what significance does the process of European integration have in your discussion with the American President, and in general, what postwar vision of a united Europe, in your view, is the most acceptable for the Soviet Union? Let's say for example, the vision of General de Gaulle—a Europe of nations, preserving to a large extent national decisions, or a United States of Europe, with important decisions being handed over to supranational bodies to be resolved? Thank you.

[Gorbachev] Well, in the first place, probably, you can guess that with the European process and everything going on in the world, well, one way or another we always manage to get onto the subject of Europe. What is going on in Europe in all its directions and all its aspects—I do not want to enumerate them all—has a decisive significance for the way in which processes will develop in the

world. Therefore, without doubt the President and I have acknowledged both those positive achievements which have come about in Europe, and we have stated our adherence to the documents aimed at the creation of a new Europe, and we are looking at the fact that both the Soviet Union and the United States of America need to be the most active participants in the construction of a new Europe. All of this has happened, an understanding of this remains, and responsibility for this is obvious.

But you are right to pose the question: In what way? I think that perhaps you are rushing ahead of yourself a little, because when we draw up a plan, and then try to foist it upon people or introduce it, then there is one result. When the process develops and its logic continues within the framework of the Helsinki process, then we gradually find those new forms of cooperation, and new institutions arise.

Now I would express myself in this way. We need—within the framework of those documents, within the framework of the general course which was worked out, and which was confirmed in the Helsinki Final Act and the Paris Charter—to act in such a way that the old institutions are transformed in the interests of a new Europe, in such a way that they will serve the interests of a single economic space, a single degree of security for the whole of Europe, a single legal and cultural space, a single power-engineering space. We need to move toward this, and this means that the old institutions need to bear this in mind when they are being transformed. But besides this, we will obviously move along a path on which new institutions will arise, and which will serve us. For example, if we implement the project for a single space for power-engineering, then the mechanism for cooperation, for the direction and the implementation of this project, which is very important and of great significance for the fate of Europe, will definitely come about.

In this way, moving in this direction, not destroying but transforming the old institutions in accordance with the new demands, and in creating new ones, we will surely, one step at a time, find the forms by which issues can be resolved. But if we state, or to be more precise, declare a policy while retaining the old structures and institutions unchanged, this can again bring on only a process of some kind of regrouping of forces in Europe, and a new confrontation may already emerge with a different distribution of forces. I am not in favor of this, therefore I would speed up the process of setting up new institutions and stimulate the development of such tendencies, which would bring us toward a united Europe. I do not think that languages, cultures, or traditions should disappear in the process. I think it would be a mistake if we set such a goal from the start. Perhaps we should take into account the specific features, traditions, and history of peoples, but we should move toward their unification and cooperation. Life shows that this is compatible, although we see, of course, that there is an explosion of nationalism, separatism, attempts at shaking up and revising everything, too. This is a dangerous process. I think that if we follow a path of chaotic development of these proceses, we can end up in a bad situation. Therefore, I am in favor of transforming old institutions, in favor of new institutions which would operate in the interests of unifying processes in Europe.

Report on News Conference

OW0108034291 Moscow INTERFAX in English 1830 GMT 31 Jul 91

[Transmitted via KYODO]

[Text] At their joint press conference in Moscow on Wednesday the USSR and U.S. Presidents expressed concern over the developments on Lithuanian's borders. Mikhail Gorbachev said it wasn't clear who or why had provoked tragedy the previous night on the border between Lithuania and Belorussia. At least six men wer killed in an attack on a Lithuanian customs post. Gorbachev added that the USSR KGB chief Vladimir Kryuchkov had offered the chairman of Lithuania's Parliament Vytautas Landsbergis help in investigating the events. The President did not rule out it was an action aimed at impeding the process of settlement between the central government and the Baltic republics.

George Bush expressed hope that Mikhail Gorbachev would monitor the investigation of the incident and stressed that the United States is for settling all the disputes between the centre and the Baltic republics through talks.

In his opening statement at the press conference the Soviet President noted that for the first time in years the emphasis during the talks was on economic relations. In his opinion, the United States should revise its old decisions with respect to the Soviet Union.

Mikhail Gorbachev also announced that some proposals had been handed to the American side on developing cooperation in certain fields.

As to disarmament, Gorbachev expressed an opinion that next on the agenda will be problems of nuclear weapons, above all, their non-proliferation.

The U.S. President George Bush said that the agreement signed on the reduction of strategic arms is not only in the interests of the two countries, but of the whole world. Touching on the Middle East he pointed out the present chance to begin a settlement in that region. The first priority is to speed up the negotiating process.

With that in view the Secretary of State James Baker will leave Moscow for the Middle East. The USSR and the United States have signed a document on their joint position in the area, and on the situation in Europe and Yugoslavia.

The U.S. President spoke out for more frequent meetings with the USSR President, even without a specific agenda. "Meetings like that may become necessary as economic relations develop between the two countries".

Bush Gives Dinner for Gorbachev

LD3107172691 Moscow TASS in English 1714 GMT 31 Jul 91

[Text] Moscow July 31 TASS—U.S. President George Bush today gave a dinner for Soviet President Mikhail Gorbachev and Raisa Gorbachev at his residence at Spaso house in Moscow.

The two leaders exchanged brief speeches.

Welcoming the Soviet guests, Bush said, in part, that his visit to Moscow aims to strengthen further relationship with the Soviet Government and with all Soviet peoples, to launch a new era of hope. Despite political differences, the U.S. and the Soviet Union can move forward together.

Americans, Bush continued, "Want to work with the Soviet people to establish a partnership in the new world order" based on the rule of law and freedoms. The U.S. President noted that U.S.-Soviet relations are built not only by politicians and statesmen in Moscow and Washington "but in a more profound way by our peoples".

He expressed conviction that the U.S. and the Soviet Union can build a lasting peace.

Report on Bush Speech at Dinner

PM0108130191 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 1 Aug 91 Second Edition pp 4,5

[TASS report: "In an Atmosphere of Openness and Trust"]

[Excerpt] A dinner in honor of the USSR president and R.M. Gorbachev was given on behalf of G. Bush and B. Bush in the evening of 31 July at Spaso House, the U.S. President's official residence in Moscow. The two countries' leaders exchanged brief toasts.

I think, G. Bush said, that we are opening up a new era of hope. The actions and operations that we have been involved in this week have laid a good foundation.

Today we signed the START treaty and I would like to sincerely thank those sitting here and those who are not here for all the work and efforts in this noble undertaking. I essentially believe that this will do good both beyond the borders of the territory of the United States and the territory of the Soviet Union, and throughout the whole world in general. I feel this sincerely in my heart and believe in it.

I would like to say to all the Soviet people and to everybody that many people in the United States, all our people, are waiting impatiently for these major changes and are looking with great hope at a radiant future for the Soviet union.

We are living in a very interesting and disturbing time. Artists, academics, writers, literary figures, all kinds of people are working together in order to achieve these good aims. We want to assure you that we intend to work with you as true partners on the basis of legality, justice, and truth. Our mutual relations are based on mutual respect and we will all act together in such a way that in the future we will really provide a radiant future for the next generation.

I also would like to pay tribute to the three presidents who are here with us, I would like to congratulate them on all their successes and their great works. I would like to wish Mayor of Moscow Popov all the best because if his problems are anything like the difficulties that we are experiencing in our cities, then he needs all our very best wishes.

I would also like to congratulate Yelena Bonner and all the humanitarian activists who, like Yelena Bonner and the writer Rybakov, have been working for many years so that their work, and their literature, could be published.

I would also like to congratulate our hospitable host who has nurtured great hopes all these years and has done great deeds, and made a huge contribution, I would like to congratulate a man who has really been striving for change. I would also like to give President Gorbachev his due for carrying out colossal work. And leaving this country we are absolutely convinced, more than ever before, of the fact that his work has really proved its value.

As the old Russian saying goes, you cannot untie a knot with one hand. Therefore, we are leaving you in the spirit of partnership and cooperation, and we wish you so long and all the best.

We would like to wish everyone who received us in the Soviet Union, President Gorbachev, and Mrs. Gorbacheva, the warmest and best wishes for health and prosperity. A very big thank you.

M.S. Gorbachev gave an answering address. [passage omitted]

Bush Dinner Speech

LD0108083691 Moscow TASS in English 0611 GMT 1 Aug 91

[Text] Moscow August 1 TASS—Follows full text of George Bush's remarks at dinner given by U.S. President on July 31.

We are here in Moscow to strengthen further our relationship with the Soviet government and with all the peoples in this land to launch a new era of hope. In the past year alone, we have seen that despite political differences, we can move forward together. The start agreement, our common efforts to liberate Kuwait, and our resolve to bring peace to the Middle East offer vivid testimony to our new political and economic cooperation.

Our new relationship will be built not just by politicians and bureaucrats in Washington and Moscow, but in a more profound way by our peoples—in Seattle and Sverdlovsk, Houston and Stavropol—by Americans in California's silicon valley and Russians in your great universities and scientific institutes.

Americans look upon the Soviet Union with profound curiosity and hope, they want to work with all levels of Soviet society. We all seek greater understanding in a larger society—among businessmen, students, artists, and scientists—people engaged in every imaginable profession and endeavour.

We are ready to work with the Soviet people to establish a partnership in the new world order based on the rule of law, the promise of freedom, and the consent of the governed.

Those of us who have had the privilege of visiting you this week look upon your society with a sense of respectful awe. You have wrought incredible transformations in just a few years. We are honoured to host such a distinguished group of guests—men and women who will lead the Soviet Union to a new era of democracy, a new hope of a better life for all.

Tonight our guests include statesmen and military leaders such as Foreign Minister Bessmertnykh and General Moiseyev, who have brought credit to your country around the world. They include republic leaders such as Boris Yelstin, Levon Ter-Petrosyan and Nursultan Nazaerbaev. They include economic reformers, such as Mayor Popov of Moscow, who are promoting free markets and democratic rule, human rights activists, such as Yelena Bonner, and artists, such as Anatoliy Rybakov, whose works fill in the blank pages of Soviet history under Stalin's rule. And finally, there is my host in Moscow, a man I respect and admire, a man whose deeds during the past six years have given hope to those who believe, as I do, that one individual can change the world for the better. We feel honoured to have such a distinguished and diverse group of Soviet citizens with us tonight.

God has blessed our two nations with abundant resources and infinite reserves of ingenuity, talent and dedication. Together, we can build a lasting peace and with it, a brighter tomorrow for our children.

I am reminded of an old Russian proverb: "You can't tie a knot with one hand." Tonight the United States offers our hand, as we tie the knot of friendship—and peace—together. I raise my glass: Za mir. To peace.

Gorbachev Dinner Speech

LD3107205591 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1808 GMT 31 Jul 91

[Text] Moscow, 31 July. (TASS)—The following is the text of a speech by USSR President Mikhail Gorbachev at a dinner in Spaso House, the official residence of the U.S. President in Moscow, given in honor of him and Raisa Gorbachev on behalf of U.S. President George Bush and Barbara Bush:

Esteemed Mr. President!

Esteemed Mrs. Barbara Bush!

Ladies and gentlemen, comrades!

Today was filled with work and very substantive conversations. We have discussed a vast range of questions in an atmosphere of openness and confidence. We talked about our bilateral relations, the role of our countries in the world, and relations between them and other countries.

The signing of the treaty on reducing offensive strategic weapons became the culmination of this day. Although I have already mentioned its importance—a lot will yet be said about it throughout the world—nevertheless I would like to share the thoughts inspired by this event. The struggle of passions during and after the most dangerous span of the "cold war" has been compressed in the treaty. We have coped with the task placed upon us by world history. Work that lasted for 10 years has been completed.

I should like to do justice to our partners for everything they have contributed to the drafting of this historic document, and especially to single out the role of U.S. President George Bush. Maybe this should not be said to this audience but one must say that today, when we addressed the final point of work on the treaty, it turned out that discussions had reached subjects which the negotiators could hardly understand. This was the kind of matters the experts were dealing with. To answer one modest question from President Bush and to persuade him, scientists brought two volumes. This is true, indeed. I pay justice to our scientists who have found the possibilities to discover the keys to solving the most complex questions related to the concluding stage of work on the document.

The "i" which the president and I have dotted today is the start of a countdown for further movement. How can this "momentum" be maintained—this was a sort of refrain for our talks today.

Today, over and over again we ask ourselves and we test ourselves: Do we understand the modern and the future world properly? How perceptive are our evaluations of long-term tendencies? Are our actions up to the demands of the time?

I should like to speak thus on the subject of these most difficult issues. And this is why.

Never has mankind been confronted by such great dangers, borne of its own progress. It is necessary to unite all the intellectual and moral resources at the disposal of modern civilization to answer this challenge.

The fact that a new world order has been taken up widely in the world is no accident. It is in keeping with the spirit of the age. Outstanding political and spiritual leaders of the modern world have engaged in drawing it up. Our two countries possess enormous potential for participation in this dialogue.

I am very pleased that in our conversation today outside the city in the Moscow region the subject of how to further inter-act and move our cooperation forward was the central topic. This is no display of ambitions, this is a statement of the role of responsibility which we bear before our peoples and before the whole world. Perhaps, this is a happy coincidence and it has been so arranged by destiny and history that at a time of difficult decisions there stand at the head of states responsible for our destiny politicians who are ready to accept this challenge.

Mr. President, during our visit here this evening as your guest, we have had the opportunity to shake the hands and congratulate many of those who over these years have shared responsibility and actively taken part in what we call the new relations between our countries and peoples.

My toast is to the President of the United States of America, his wife Barbara Bush and the people of the United States with whom we are partners today and with whom we dream of friendly relations. This is our choice.

Comment on MFN Status

OW0108034491 Moscow INTERFAX in English 1630 GMT 31 Jul 91

[From the "Diplomatic Panorama"; transmitted via KYODO]

[Text] Mr. Bush's intention to submit the Soviet-American agreement on trade to the Congress, as it was reported in his speech in MGIMO [Moscow State Institute of International Relations] on July, 30, is only a political decision of the problem of whether to accord most favoured nation status to the Soviet Union. The both sides should carry out certain formalities so that Soviet goods could freely enter the American market.

According to the information received in the U.S.A. and Canada Department of the Soviet Foreign Ministry, the Soviet Union may enjoy the Most Favoured Nation status only when the bilateral agreement on trade providing for such treatment is adopted. But it will happen only when the American Congress ratifies that agreement which will be sent to it beforehand by the U.S. President.

It has not happened till now only because the U.S. Government has linked the ratification of the agreement on trade with the adoption of emigration legislation in the USSR. Now that obstacle is removed, as President Bush publicly declared. When he sends the agreement on trade to the Congress and the latter ratifies it, the agreement must be ratified by the Soviet Supreme Council.

Official on Lithuanian Incident

CM0108130091 Moscow INTERFAX in English 1330 GMT 31 Jul 91

[Transmitted via KYODO]

[Text] A high-ranking official of the USSR Foreign Ministry wishing to remain anonymous has described the attack on the Lithuanian checkpoint Medininkai on the Belorussian border last night as "a dirty and bloody intrigue of forces not interested in the improvement of Soviet-American relations". 6 Persons were killed and two severly wounded in the attack of unidentified persons.

"We are extremely interested in finding everything out because the incident will be felt acutely at the current summit," he stressed in an interview with IF's [INTERFAX's] reporter.

"Only naive persons could think that this is a coincidence, the official said. I think that this murder and the explosion outside an army facility in Vilnius were especially timed to the Moscow top-level meeting. What are the forces standing behind all this? It is clear that they are interested in spoiling the present state of Soviet-American relations."

Criticism of START Treaty Foreseen

PM3107150891 Moscow ROSSIYSKAYA GAZETA in Russian 31 Jul 91 p 2

[Article by Aleksandr Golts under the "Topical" rubric: "Abandoning the Old 'Legacy'"]

[Text] On 31 July the Soviet and U.S. presidents will sign the text of the treaty on the reduction of strategic offensive arms. The crux of this truly historic agreement is that over a seven-year period the strategic arms of the USSR and the United States will be reduced to a level of 1,600 delivery vehicles and 6,000 nuclear munitions on each side.

Future historians will be struck by an apparent paradox. It is many years since Moscow and Washington recognized that so many weapons have been stockpiled that even parity achieved on top of a mountain of 25,000 nuclear warheads does not guarantee security. In these conditions, any incident could lead to a universal catastrophe. But it took all of 10 years to draw up an agreement that does not limit the growth of nuclear potential, as before, but actually reduces that potential.

The fact is that the task in hand proved too difficult. The so-called "strategic triads" (including ground-launched intercontinental missiles, sea-launched missiles, and nuclear weapons on strategic bombers) of the two countries are far from identical. The Soviet Union has always

given preference to ground-launched missiles, and the Americans to sea-launched missiles and strategic aviation. Added to this is the fact that the ballistic missiles are equipped with different numbers of individually targeted warheads, and the strategic bombers with different numbers of nuclear munitions. As a result, finding a common denominator for equal reductions proved difficult in the extreme. Highly complex counting rules had to be formulated.

There were many misunderstandings. Remember the Reykjavik drama, the threat of disruption of the ABM Treaty as a result of work on SDI, the crisis over American violations of the SALT agreement. But all the same, realpolitik always prevailed over politicking. Both in Moscow and in Washington, there was the will to seek and find the necessary solutions.

But I have no doubt that this life-saving treaty will be subjected to cruel attacks in both the USSR and the United States. Some critics will say that nuclear arsenals are actually going to be reduced by only 30 percent, instead of the promised 50 percent.

Those who take this view are keen to mistake wishes for reality. I am not denying that Soviet-U.S. relations are experiencing an upsurge. But nuclear arsenals, the terrible "legacy" left to us by the era of confrontation, must be eliminated the same way you disarm a mine—without making any sudden movements. Because any instability, even a hint of instability, in this process means an additional risk. It follows from this that the present treaty should be developed. I therefore hope that after signing the START Treaty the presidents will proceed to instruct the military and the diplomats to prepare stage two of the process.

There will, of course, be other critics too. They will accuse both Bush and Gorbachev of making "unjustified concessions." Our conservatives will certainly point out that on the strength of sea- and ground-launched cruise missiles the United States could obtain a superiority of approximately 1,000 nuclear warheads. And their U.S. "colleagues" will emphasize that the Soviet Union retains the right to modernize its heavy missiles...

Thus those who highlight only the concessions to the "potential enemy" are unwilling to see that the document basically constitutes a highly complex equation of reciprocal compromises.

I do not mean that the START Treaty poses no problems. But it seems to me that they do not lie in the treaty itself. One way or another, its signing exhausts, for a certain period, one of the priority avenues of our foreign policy—disarmament. So it is time to advance new priorities. The integration of our country into the world economy, for instance. Are we ready for this? I don't know. But I am sure of one thing, this task, like others, can only be resolved in the conditions of strategic stability.

Bush Ends Visit, Leaves for Ukraine 1 August

Gorbachev Speech at Farewell Ceremony

LD0108081491 Moscow All-Union Radio Mayak Network in Russian 0702 GMT 1 Aug 91

[Speech by USSR President M.S. Gorbachev at farewell ceremony for President Bush in Kremlin—live]

[Text] Esteemed Mr. President! Esteemed Mrs. Bush! Esteemed ladies, gentlemen, and comrades!

The visit by the President of the United States to the Soviet Union is coming to a close. It is not only in the annals of Soviet- American relations that this event will remain. Another whole story has been built in the new edifice of friendly relations—the treaty on strategic offensive weapons. With this treaty we have strengthened confidence throughout the world that universal security is attainable, that the cold war between East and West will never be resumed, and that Soviet-American cooperation can be and will be reliable bulwark in the movement toward a new peaceful order.

Bidding farewell, I would like to speak about one universal human value which has become virtually decisive in international politics—trust. The first time I felt it with George Bush was when the two of us were in a car driving through Washington. In Malta I became firmly convinced that my feelings had not deceived me. Since then it has shaped all of our further cooperation, which is inseparable from our personal sympathy.

This has helped us a great deal in accomplishing the mission that we have had to shoulder; we have accomplished much together and in cooperation with our other partners. The reduction of nuclear weapons has begun and is gathering momentum.

The European process has been raised to a qualitatively new level and we have managed to help unravel a number of regional conflicts or to bring them closer to settlement. A fundamental step has been made toward a new type of world economic ties. This is just to recall the most major transformations [corrects himself] gains.

Our meetings with you, Mr. President, are always an honest attempt to see where we stand or, to use the Biblical expression, which stones we have gathered and which stones we have not yet reached. Each time, we map out objectives for our further joint or parallel work. Our main objective will henceforth be the idea that reaches into the 21st century—to establish a lasting system of security in conditions of openness, stability, and predictability. This is in the interests of the entire international community. This is under the conditions of building a new world capable of coping with the immensity of the economic, ecological, social, humanitarian, moral, and other problems facing humanity. New frontiers, new tasks, and new great and interesting work lie

ahead for the benefit of our peoples and for all those who will be able to make use of the fruits of Soviet-U.S. cooperation.

I thank you, Mr. President and Mrs. Barbara Bush, for these days of sincere and friendly communication and for your understanding. Upon your return home, please convey to all Americans the best wishes for prosperity, peace and happiness from Soviet people.

Bush Speech

LD0108082591 Moscow TASS in English 0813 GMT 1 Aug 91

[Text] Moscow August 1 TASS—Follows full text of George Bush's remarks during the Kremlin departure ceremony on August 1:

President Gorbachev, I leave Moscow grateful for your kindness, and encouraged by our progress as we build a new partnership.

We've worked to build a new basis for mutual prosperity and new hope for peace and stability. We've discussed ways to promote closer economic cooperation, and bring the Soviet economy into the international mainstream. We've scught a framework for shared efforts toward peace in the Middle East, and toward resolution of other long-standing conflicts around the world.

We have considered ways to curb the proliferation of weapons of mass destruction, and to encourage environmental stewardship. And we've signed an historic START treaty that will help the world breathe a little easier.

But more fundamentally, after decades of distrust and separation that cruelly divided us, I believe we have confirmed that many shared values now unite us. Compared to the dark days of the cold war, we have less in the way of differences than ever—and more reason for hope.

My optimism about the future of the Soviet Union stems from the strength of its leadership—that of President Gorbachev, and many others in Moscow and across this great land. But more fundamentally, I find faith in the future of the Soviet Union, because I believe deeply in the power of its people.

I've met with business people, leaders of the republics, and reformers at all levels. In spite of the vast array of challenges before you, a deep undercurrent of enduring optimism runs here. The forces of reform—the drive toward democratisation, political pluralism and market economics—all offer real hope for lasting stability and prosperity.

In my country, those who struggled for their own kind of reform 200 years ago began our constitution with the words, "we the people"—words we Americans still admire.

And while the Soviet Union will forge its own future in its own way, this we hold in common. We seek to unleash the energy and ambition of the individual in the service of a greater good. We believe that while men and women may, for a time, be intimidated by force, mankind finds inspiration in freedom.

So if, as Chekhov once wrote, "man is what he believes"—let us believe in freedom.

Departs for Kiev

LD0108103491 Moscow TASS in English 0927 GMT 1 Aug 91

[Text] Moscow August 1 TASS—The U.S. President waved his hand in a friendly gesture and smiled before entering the white-and- blue Boeing ready to take him to Kiev at the end of the visit by George and Barbara Bush to Moscow. The three-day visit included talks between the U.S. leader and Soviet President Mikhail Gorbachev and the signing of the historic START treaty.

The formal send-off ceremony took place at Sheremetevo Airport.

George Bush reviewed the guard of honour and shook hands with Soviet Foreign Minister Aleksandr Bessmertnykh and other Soviet and U.S. Embassy officials. Barbara Bush, just as on the day of her arrival, held a big bouquet of flowers given to her by Raisa Gorbachev during the send-off ceremony in the Kremlin.

The weather in Moscow is warm, sunny and windless as during the previous days of the visit. The U.S. visitors appeared to be leaving Moscow in high spirits.

Before the departure, television showed the send-off ceremony in the Kremlin's St. George's Hall where George Bush and Mikhail Gorbachev opened their Moscow summit last Tuesday. The brief speeches exchanged by the leaders of the two countries summed up the many hours of talks on the key issues of world politics and bilateral relations they held in the Kremlin and in Novo-Ogarevo.

The Soviet president thanked George and Barbara Bush for "these days of sincere and friendly exchanges, and for your understanding and support" and conveyed to all Americans the best wishes for prosperity, peace and happiness from the Soviet people."

The guests then walked down the Kremlin Palace's grand staircase lined by officers of the guard and the U.S. President's cadillac joined the motorcade that sped from the Kremlin to the airport. The streets through which the motorcade travelled were decorated with the state flags of the two countries.

Reaction, Commentary on Summit Activities

Second Day Viewed

PM0108100291 Moscow KOMSOMOLSKAYA PRAVDA in Russian 1 Aug 91 p 3

[Report by A. Vasilyev, S. Ivanov: "Shall We Overcome?"]

[Text] Moscow—It was one of those cases where the right hand knew what the left hand was doing (for the uninitiated, George Bush is left-handed). A 700-page treaty on which the USSR and the United States had been working for nearly 10 years was signed, in the Kremlin Palace's Vladimir Hall. It was striking that the documents were in covers whose colors had formerly been used on military maps to denote probable enemies. Each took away his own burden, because quite substantial work still lies ahead in order to persuade the two states' legislative bodies to ratify the documents. "The treaty will have to be defended," the Soviet president said, while his American colleague focused attention not so much on the reduction in nuclear arsenals (apparently regarding the ratification process as less difficult), as on the two countries' changed intentions to enter a new era of cooperation and partnership.

At a Soviet-U.S. summit, the presidents have their program, and the wives have theirs. On the first day of the visit Raisa Maksimovna and Barbara Bush unveiled a sculpture entitled "Let the Ducklings Go." An American wrote a story about it 50 years ago, and now, half a century later, the American storyteller's dream has become a reality on Soviet soil: They have "let the ducklings go" to our country, and they feel just fine in the Land of the Soviets, which only a few years ago Ronald Reagan used to call the "Evil Empire."

However, behind the "duckling stories" and friendly remarks by American officials, there lies a serious political struggle. The situation is so complex that, at a briefing, the USSR president's aide Vitaliy Ignatenko even quoted Mikhail Sergeyevich's words to G. Bush: "We want as much economic dependence on the United States as possible."

This is the question: What will the Americans give us, and what will they ask in exchange? They are giving us something (several agreements have been signed, as we told you in our previous reportage), they promise even more, but they also demand much. In particular, there is pressure over Soviet aid to Cuba and over the Soviet-Japanese problem of the "northern territories."

The Cuban journalists accredited to the meeting expect no good for Cuba to come of the talks between M. Gorbachev and G. Bush. In effect their country is caught between a rock and a hard place—between the American blockade and Soviet perestroyka. The Cubans are anxiously observing the rapprochement between Washington and Moscow, warning that the United States has no such thing as friends, only political interests. Havana realizes that because of economic problems the Kremlin is in an extremely difficult position, but that does not make things any easier for the Cubans.

The Japanese, by contrast, look to the future with optimism. In the opinion of certain Japanese journalists, the Soviet stance on the problem of the "northern territories" could change after the summit. On the eve of the meeting, official circles in Tokyo asked G. Bush to discuss the question with M. Gorbachev. And it cannot be ruled out that intensive work is in progress behind the scenes at the summit, at the level of experts, to settle this problem.

For U.S. President G. Bush, yesterday began with a wreath-laying at the Tomb of the Unknown Soldier, and then the President addressed Soviet business people. First he reminded them that he himself was once a businessman—pumping oil, and dollars with it. Then G. Bush focused the audience's attention on the charms of the market economy, but admittedly he gave an honest warning that the market offers the possibility of both success and ruin. The White House incumbent promised businessmen in the land of the Soviets assistance—mainly in the form of advice—and praised them for their pioneering courage. He even "recollected" a Russian proverb, but since, unlike Ronald Reagan, Bush does not speak Russian, he said it in English. It came out like this: "He who goes first, builds a bridge for the others." What is that in Russian?

Commentary on Economic Effects

LD0108101491 Moscow TASS in English 0921 GMT 1 Aug 91

[By analyst Vladimir Isachenkov]

[Text] Moscow August 1 TASS—The United States' consent to clear barriers to trade with the USSR that existed throughout decades can, along with the signing of the historic treaty on the reduction and limitation of strategic offensive arms, be regarded with every reason the main result of the Soviet-U.S. summit.

By declaring in Moscow his intention to refer to Congress the Soviet-U.S. trade agreement for ratification and to grant the most favoured nation trade status to the USSR, Bush has ushered in a new era in the two countries' trade and economic relations.

The move to cancel the Stevenson Amendment of 1975 that limited credits by the U.S. Export-Import Bank for exports to the USSR to 300 million dollars a year and the Byrd amendment of 1974 that established a similar insurance ceiling on exports to the USSR will undoubtedly help increase the two-way commerce significantly.

Once can hardly expect an immediate steep increase in U.S. exports because the USSR now experiences a severe shortrage of convertible currency. In the longer term, however, the lifting of the discriminatory amendments will enable U.S. firms to bolster their positions in the competative battle with European and Japanese companies for the Soviet market.

Also, the granting to the USSR of the long-awaited most favoured nation status in trade with the U.S. will not immediately fill U.S. store shelves with Soviet goods. It will take many years for the Soviet machine-building industry output and other finished products to become competitive on the U.S. market. Nevertheless, the lifting

of discriminatory duties on the import of Soviet goods by the U.S. is certain to make the USSR more attractive for American investors who can set up enterprises on Soviet territory and export their output to the homeland.

Certainly, the investment climate is defined first and foremost by internal factors and national legislation is one of its key components. The law on foreign investments, which was passed by the Soviet parliament last month, enhances significantly the USSR's rating as an object of capital investments. It allows the formation on its territory enterprises with 100 per cent foreign ownership of corporate assets and envisages the expanded system of guarantees for the protection of foreign capital investments.

Accord between the centre and the republics is even more important to eliciting foreign investors. By resolving the dispute over the taxation system, Mikhail Gorbachev and Boris Yeltsin cleared the last significant hurdle to concluding a Union treaty. Once this treaty is signed, foreign investors will find projects in the USSR even more interesting. But the ongoing downturn in the Soviet economy will continue to scare them away.

It is perfectly obvious that efforts from inside, about which George Bush spoke in Moscow, are not enough to cope with the mounting chaos and simultaneously move towards liberalising the economic mechanism. Transforming the Soviet economy into a qualitatively new state will inevitably require vast Western aid. The intention of the U.S. President and other leaders of the G-7 group to wait until the Soviet leadership adopts real measures to convert the Soviet economy from the totalitarian state-run economy to a mixed one and only then to speak about aid, is understable and substantiated. However, the deepening economic crisis in the USSR leaves the West little time for reflection.

Investments, Taxes at Next Summit

OW0108061691 Moscow INTERFAX in English 1630 GMT 31 Jul 91

[From the "Diplomatic Panorama"; transmitted via KYODO]

[Text] Apart from the 5 bilateral agreements which were signed by M. Gorbachev and G. Bush in Moscow on July 30, several agreements are being prepared which will probably be signed at the next Soviet- American summit. As experts from the Soviet Foreign Ministry said, there were several documents but the most important of them were an agreement on investments protection and a tax convention.

Speaking about the agreement on investments protection one of the Soviet senior diplomats stressed the significance of the laws recently adopted by the Soviet and Russian supreme councils in this respect. But they don't eliminate the difficulties both sides encounter while developing the document.

The main problem, said the diplomat, is the inconvertible ruble because "the Americans would like to transfer profits and payments on their investments in hard currency'. The legislation adopted by the Russian Parliament, for example, provides for three opportunities on that account.

Firstly, an opportunity to transfer profits in hard currency. Secondly, an opportunity to exchange the profit in rubles for dollars by means of currency exchanges and auctions and move it abroad. And thirdly, if a special certificate of the Russian Foreign Trade Ministry confirms that the goods for sale in the internal market fall within the framework of import substitution, an investor is authorized to exchange rubles for dollars at a certain rate in the Central Russian Bank and transfer the money abroad. The present stage of the talks on the agreement on investments protection testifies that the opportunities provided by the Soviet legislation do not suit the American side.

Observer Comments on START

LD0108083591 Moscow All-Union Radio Mayak Network in Russian 0530 GMT 1 Aug 91

[Studio interview with "observer" Viktor Levin by unidentified announcer on 1 August—live or recorded]

[Text] [Annoucer] With us in the studio is our observer Viktor Nikolayevich Levin, and we decided to talk with him about the summit. Viktor Nikolayevich, the question that interests me first of all is this: For a number of years we have being saying, while strategic arms negotiations have been in progress, that nuclear arms must be reduced by 50 percent. Now the figure 30 percent has appeared. Why the discrepancy?

[Levin] Yes, that's right. The treaty signed yesterday by Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev and George Bush provides for a 30 percent reduction of strategic offensive arms, and not 50 percent as was being said earlier. But I think this is a technical matter, there are no political factors lurking behind it. We have succeeded in overcoming the political—above all psychological—impediments, and a very important step has been taken on the path that leads to reduction—and let us hope, ultimately, abolition—of nuclear arsenals, and moreover of those which are most dangerous and destabilizing: the strategic nuclear arsenals. As far as I am aware—I have also been asking myself this question and seeking an answer to it—the view that has been expressed is that the important thing is not that this is not a 50 percent but a 30 percent reduction, the important thing is that this very crucial and very difficult first step has been taken.

[Announcer] And as a result each side will have 6,000 warheads, yes?

[Levin] Each side will have 6,000 nuclear warheads, and the specific number of carriers is stipulated, there is a precise stipulation of the number of the most terrible

carriers, intercontinental ballistic missiles. So everything is very precisely tied up, and control measures are very strictly established.

[Announcer] Yes, that is just what I wanted to touch on. We know that in human and international relations and in politics a very important question is that of trust. You will remember that President Reagan used to say trust, but verify [doveryay, no proveryay]—a Russian proverb, incidentally. How can we ensure the maximum of trust and observance of agreements? All this is stipulated in the agreement that has been signed by the Presidents. And there is a figure there, an exact date, I took note of it—on the situation that existed on 1 September 1990—that is the reference point from which all accords begin and all measures of control are associated with, as I see it. This treaty has now been signed, and a very important step has been taken. These words are now becoming banal in the disarmament process. What do you think, Viktor Nikolayevich, will there be a pause in this area, in the area of strategic arms reduction, or will the talks continue?

[Levin] The disarmament talks will certainly continue. As far as strategic arms are concerned, here I think some pause is possible, and this would be natural and logical. The treaty provides for reduction over a period of seven years, in stages, three years and two stages of two years, with appropriate levels of what must be done in that period. And we will probably have to wait for the beginning of the process of actually putting the treaty into practice. But if that pause were to be excessively long, it would probably be bad. Now, of course, a certain inertia and movement has developed, there is a quantity of experience amassed as a result of previous work [narabotanny opyt], as it is now very fashionable to say, and it would a pity not to use that experience without delay. Though of course there has to be some pause for reflection, pause for developing conceptual approaches to the next agreement. But I repeat, I have, for example, the hope that it won't be too long.

[Announcer] And this treaty will be followed by new ones and...

[Levin, interrupting] Certainly.

[Announcer] Let us hope they will be no less successful.

[Levin] You know, this question was touched on yesterday at the news conference of Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev and George Bush. It is very important now, and perhaps very exceedingly important, to take measures to prevent the proliferation of nuclear weapons. I think we really are confronted by the fact that the Soviet Union and the United States are taking—it is a banal definition but absolutely true—an important step in that direction, the reduction of nuclear arms. In the first place, the other nuclear powers have not yet joined it. And besides that, there are not a few paranuclear [okoloyadernyy] powers, they are called paranuclear though many of them are known for sure to possess nuclear weapons—so the question of nonproliferation of nuclear weapons and control of the nuclear weapons existing in the world in general now takes on, in the light of the Soviet-American treaty, especial importance.

Powell, Moiseyev Hold Press Conference

PM3107122691 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 27 Jul 91 Union Edition p 4

[TASS report: "General C. Powell's Tour"]

[Text] Tula, 25 Jul—General Colin Powell, chairman of the U.S. Armed Forces Joint Chiefs of Staff, who is on an official visit to our country, today visited paratroops of the Tula garrison. He inspected specimens of military hardware and weapons, familiarized himself with the soldiers' training, and attended a regimental tactical exercise involving an airborne assault.

On the same day General C. Powell, chairman of the U.S. Armed Forces Joint Chiefs of Staff, returned to Moscow, where a press conference was held by him and Army General M.A. Moiseyev, chief of the USSR Armed Forces General Staff, at the USSR Foreign Ministry press center.

Army General M.A. Moiseyev opened the press conference. In particular he said that within the framework of Soviet-American cooperation in military matters, the useful dialogue on the potential of this cooperation, which is so important for the cause of peace, continues. This is his fifth meeting with General C. Powell over the past year and a half. Questions of preserving peace, bilateral changes in the armed forces' structures, the nature of conducting military reform, reductions in the USSR Armed Forces, and their withdrawal from the East European countries are being discussed during the present visit.

General C. Powell, who spoke next, noted that his meetings with USSR President M.S. Gorbachev and USSR Defense Minister Marshal of the Soviet Union D.T. Yazov were fruitful. The exchange of opinions was conducted on a wide range of questions with the aim of understanding better each other's problems and outlining the armed forces' future.

Answering journalists' questions, Army General M.A. Moiseyev and General C. Powell touched on many aspects of Soviet-American relations, particularly in the military sphere. The role of the USSR and the United States in the world today and the state of talks between them, first and foremost with reference to problems of disarmament, were examined. Aspects of a settlement in the Near and Middle East were also touched on.

The press conference went off on an optimistic note.

Further on News Conference

PM3107152991 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 27 Jul 91 First Edition p 2

[Correspondent report: "Joint News Conference"]

[Text] On 25 July General C. Powell, chairman of the U.S. Armed Forces Joint Chiefs of Staff, who is on an official visit to our country, visited a Strategic Rocket Forces troop unit in the Moscow area and an airborne division in Tula, where he attended a demonstration of a drop-zone delivery of military hardware and combined-unit personnel.

On the same day Gen. Powell and Army General M.A. Moiseyev, chief of the USSR Armed Forces General Staff and USSR first deputy defense minister, held a joint news conference. Army General M.A. Moiseyev said in his speech to journalists that the dialogue between the [Soviet and U.S.] militaries is continuing, and that prospects have been determined for joint cooperation between the two countries to preserve peace. He went on to point out that such meetings allow the American side to get to know the Soviet Armed Forces better within the framework of the ongoing reforms and the processes of reducing our troop numbers and their withdrawal from East Europe and Mongolia.

Gen. Powell in his speech drew journalist' attention to the fruitfulness of his meetings with M.S. Gorbachev, the USSR president, and Marshal of the Soviet Union D.T. Yazov, the USSR minister of defense. In his words, his exchange of opinions with Army Gen. Moiseyev on the widest range of questions is of great significance.

Going on to answer journalists' questions, Gen. Powell and Army Gen. Moiseyev shed light on the many aspects of Soviet-U.S. cooperation in the military sphere to create a new world order excluding the use of force, and touched on the treaty between the USSR and the United States on strategic offensive weapons which has been prepared for signing, and a number of other questions.

U.S. Opposes Talks on Soviet IMF Membership

PM3107135191 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 26 Jul 91 Union Edition p 1

[Report from IZVESTIYA, TASS, IAN, REUTER, and INTERFAX roundup: "U.S. Position Clarified"]

[Text] The U.S Treasury has issued a statement on the Soviet Union's official application to join the IMF and the World Bank.

The statement reads: "At the 15-17 July economic summit in London it was agreed that, as a matter of urgency, the Soviet Union should be offered special associate status in the IMF and World Bank instead of embarking on lengthy talks on granting it full membership of these organizations. This decision was taken on the basis of a consensus among the G7 members. The United States believes that talks on full membership between the Soviet Union, the IMF, and the World Bank are not the most effective way of helping the Soviet economic reform."

Senate Confirms Strauss as Ambassador

LD3107203791 Moscow TASS in English 2017 GMT 31 Jul 91

[By correspondent Ivan Lebedev]

[Text] Washington July 31 TASS—The U.S. Senate confirmed, without voting, late Tuesday night, the appointment of Robert Strauss as the ambassador of the United States to the Soviet Union.

A prominent U.S. political figure and businessman, former chairman of the National Committee of the Democratic Party, Strauss was appointed to this important diplomatic post by U.S. President George Bush on June 4.

In recent years Strauss headed the Ekin, Gamp, Strauss, Hoer and Field consultancy firm, of which many large U.S. and foreign industrial companies are clients.

Earlier, in the 1970s, Strauss was U.S. representative at trade talks and then special presidential Middle East envoy. Practically throughout his life Strauss has been actively involved in the activities of the Democratic Party and headed its National Committee from 1972 to 1977.

Speaking at the Strauss nomination ceremony, Bush said Strauss was the most appropriate person to represent the U.S. in Moscow at a time of "fantastic changes" taking place in the Soviet Union.

Strauss will succeed Jack Matlock who has been heading the U.S. Embassy in the USSR for the past four years.

The U.S senate on Tuesday also confirmed the nomination of Robert Kimmit, who until recently had been the U.S. under-secretary of state for political affairs, as the U.S. ambassador to Germany.

Northeast Asia

Reaction to Japan's 1991 Defense White Paper

OW0108082291 Moscow Radio Moscow in Japanese 1100 GMT 30 Jul 91

[Commentary by Moscow Radio military commentator Kalinin—read by announcer]

[Text] After examining reports on Japan's 1991 Defense White Paper released recently, I found that various news agencies noted the deletion of the Soviet threat to Japan in the paper. To be sure, no words about the Soviet threat to Japan are to be found in the paper. I cannot help but be pleased to find that. The paper recognized that the Soviet Union has reduced its forces deployed in the Far East. However, the paper stressed that the combat capabilities of the Soviet forces deployed in the Far East have been improved by replacing weapons and military equipment. In other words, the paper indicated

with an ambiguous description, the existence of the danger of war from the Soviet Union.

The 1991 Defense White Paper lamented that the Soviet Union has deployed modern combat military equipment, withdrawn from Europe, to the Far East. It is true that the Soviet Union has deployed them to the region. However, the Soviet Union has scrapped 6,000 tanks, 1,500 armed vehicles, 7,000 guns and other various weapons in the Soviet eastern region. This needs to be taken into consideration. The modernization of weapons is a natural process for military forces of all nations including the self defense force in Japan and the Soviet Union is not an exception to this process. Therefore, it is not necessary to warn about the modernization of weapons. Judging from the contents of the paper, the Japanese military appears to have misgivings over, among other things, the Soviet Pacific Fleet. It seems to me that such misgivings are groundless. Most ships assigned to the Soviet Pacific Fleet are geared not for far-off naval operations, but only for coastal operations. Regarding such large-type ships as aircraft carriers, cruisers, and destroyers, the United States, an ally of Japan, has four times as many as the Soviet Union has. In the Pacific region, the United States also has eight times more multi-purpose nuclear-powered submarines, three times more naval aircraft, and 27 times more Marines than the Soviet Union has. If Japanese ships of the Maritime Self-Defense Force are taken into account, it is rather the Soviet Union that has the grounds to have such misgivings.

Nonetheless, Soviet Navy Commander in Chief Chernavin has announced plans to cut the Soviet ships by 20 to 25 percent by the year 2000 and the Pacific Fleet will be affected by these plans. As I mentioned in the above, the defense white paper mentioned these plans, but made only a brief mention of them. 200,000 troops have been reduced in the Soviet eastern region and this reduction has been made unilaterally. In addition, the Soviet Union has taken the initiative to cut troops deployed on the Kurils and the cuts are presently under way. Japan has not taken reciprocal action, nor does it have any plans to do so. The paper stressed the necessity of further strengthening the self defense force and improving its combat capabilities. I presume that the drafters of the defense white paper were compelled to refer to the combat capabilities of the Soviet forces in the Far East to justify the necessity. This has been a commentary in connection with Japan's 1991 Defense White Paper.

Japanese Delegation Visits Ural Military Plants

OW0108062091 Moscow Radio Moscow in Japanese 1100 GMT 31 Jul 91

[Text] A delegation of the Japanese business sector surveyed the actual conditions of the transformation of the Soviet military industry to civilian production.

The delegation visited a number of defense industry facilities in the Urals and met with Soviet cabinet ministers and officials of the Ministry of Defense Industry. Mr Kanamori, a member of the delegation, said: We are convinced of serious Soviet efforts in shifting to civilian production. Representatives of Japanese companies have reached the conclusion that nonmilitary products marketable in the international market are already being manufactured in Soviet military industrial facilities. Japanese companies are ready to purchase certain products.

Delegation Attends Talks on Bering Sea Fishing

LD0108023791 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1105 GMT 31 Jul 91

[By correspondent Vladimir Kuchko]

[Excerpts] Tokyo, 31 Jul (TASS)—Multilateral consultations on questions of fishing in the central Bering Sea opened in the Japanese capital today. The participants in the conference—delegations from the USSR, the United States, Japan, the PRC, the ROK, and Poland—are discussing problems brought about by the unregulated fishing of pollack in this region, situated between the economic zones of the USSR and the United States.

"The situation which has developed is causing serious anxiety to the environment. According to scientific data, as a result of the continuing unregulated fishing, in particular by countries which are not situated in this region, supplies of pollack have more than halved in recent years," USSR Deputy Fisheries Minister Vyacheslav Zilanov, the head of the Soviet delegation, noted in a conversation with a TASS correspondent. "This may cause serious damage to the economic balance in the Bering Sea and to the population living along the coastlines of the USSR and the United States, whose life support depends on live marine resources." [passage omitted]

During the second round of consultations—the first round was held in Washington in February—the USSR and U.S. delegations intend to propose a draft international convention on creating the mechanism for protecting live marine resources and their control in the central Bering Sea. Regulations to determine fishing volumes based on scientific research of fish stocks are proposed as a first step.

Rogachev Meets ROK Foreign Ministry Official

SK0108080691 Moscow Radio Moscow in Korean 1330 GMT 29 Jul 91

[News from "Various Aspects of Cooperation" program]

[Text] Igor Rogachev, deputy minister of Soviet Foreign Affairs, received Kwon Yong-min, bureau chief of the ROK Foreign Affairs Ministry. He visited Moscow at an invitation of the Soviet Ministry of Foreign Affairs.

Some issues on bilateral relations and on international policy were discussed in their talks.

Dzasokhov Receives ROK Assembly Delegation

PM3107133991 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 24 Jul 91 Second Edition p 4

[TASS report: "Talk Held"]

[Text] On 23 July A.S. Dzasokhov, chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet committee for international affairs, received a delegation of parliamentarians of the ROK headed by Kim Yun-hwan, chairman of the South Korean-Soviet parliamentary association. The delegation is in the USSR at the invitation of the Kazakh Soviet Socialist Republic.

Kong No-myong, ROK ambassador to the USSR, took part in the talk, which passed in an atmosphere of mutual understanding and openness.

Mongolian President Thanks Gorbachev

PM3107131591 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 24 Jul 91 Second Edition p 4

[Message from Mongolian President P. Ochirbat "To Comrade Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev, president of the USSR"]

[Text] Esteemed Mikhail Sergeyevich

On behalf of the Mongolian people and my own behalf I express sincere thanks to you for the cordial greetings and good wishes on the 70th anniversary of the Mongolian people's revolution.

The Mongolian people hold dear the many years of friendship and all-around cooperation with the Soviet people and I am sure that relations between our countries will continue to develop in the interests of the Mongolian and Soviet peoples on the basis of equal rights and mutual advantage.

I wish you and all the Soviet people great successes in perestroyka and the consolidation of peace and friendship among the peoples.

[Signed] P. Ochirbat, president of the Mongolian People's Republic.

West Europe

UK Chancellor of Exchequer Lamont Visits Moscow

Leaves for Moscow

LD3107180991 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 0942 GMT 31 Jul 91

[Excerpt] London, 31 Jul (TASS)—Norman Lamont, member of the cabinet and chancellor of the exchequer of Great Britain, left for the Soviet Union today.

The program of the visit envisages meetings with officials representing the Soviet Government and the governments of various republics, conversations with economists, businessmen and journalists, and a trip to Kiev. [passage omitted]

Plans for Visit Outlined

LD3007195491 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1840 GMT 31 Jul 91

[Text] Moscow, 31 Jul (TASS)—The visit to the USSR by Norman Lamont, British chancellor of the exchequer, commenced today. It is taking place in accordance with an agreement reached in the course of the recent talks in London between the British prime minister and the USSR president. This trip is opening a series of visits to the Soviet Union by the finance ministers from the seven leading Western industrial countries, which were planned at the London meeting between the Soviet president and the leaders of the "Big Seven."

Included in the very full program for the visit are a meeting with Mikhail Gorbachev, talks with ministers from the union and republican governments, talks with representatives of Soviet business circles and with British businessmen in the USSR, as well as visits to enterprises and commercial centers. At the end of the Moscow stage of the trip, N. Lamont is to visit Kiev.

Lukyanov Meets European Officials in Bern

LD3107222391 Moscow TASS in English 2151 GMT 31 Jul 91

[By Yevgeniy Kozlov]

[Text] Bern July 31 TASS— Soviet Parliament Chairman Anatoliy Lukyanov had meetings here on Wednesday with Giovanni Spadolini, president of the Italian Senate, Rita Suessmuth, head of the German Bundestag, and Slobodan Gligorijevic, president of the Yugoslav Federal Assembly.

Lukyanov is currently here on the occasion of official festivities marking the 700th jubilee of the Swiss Confederation.

A number of aspects of the Soviet Union's cooperation with Italy, Germany, and Yugoslavia, including prospects for broader bilateral parliamentary exchanges, were touched upon during the meetings that were held in a friendly atmosphere. The influence of parliaments on the development of all-European processes were discussed as well.

Gligorijevic described measures being taken by the country's leadership to get out of the crisis. Lukyanov voiced hope that a solution to the problem would be found at the negotiating table by political means.

Later in the day Lukyanov met the directors of the Schweizerische Bankgesellschaft and familiarised himself with the activities of the bank's centre for the training of banking personnel.

Meeting With FRG's Suessmuth

LD3107212291 Berlin ADN in German 1635 GMT 31 Jul 91

[Text] Bern/Bonn (ADN)—Bundestag President Rita Suessmuth and USSR Supreme Soviet President Anatoliy Lukyanov, have spoken in favor of more intensive cooperation between both countries' parliaments as an important contribution in the spirit of the German-Soviet treaty on good-neighborliness. They met in Bern today where they are taking part in the 700th anniversary celebrations of the Swiss Confederation.

Apart from this, both politicians explored the possibilities of a conference of European parliamentary presidents, the Bundestag press office in Bonn announced. Lukyanov is expected soon in the Federal Republic of Germany for a visit.

Bundeswehr To Use Ex-GDR MiG-29's

PM0108090991 Moscow Central Television First Program Network in Russian 2040 GMT 25 Jul 91

[From the "Television News Service" newscast: Announcer-read report over video]

[Text] The FRG Ministry of Defense has announced that the 24 Soviet MiG-29 fighters which it has inherited from the GDR People's Army have been inspected and will be handed over to the Bundeswehr for use. Specialists have established that the Soviet military hardware has good flight and combat qualities.

Comments on Prospects for Cyprus Settlement

NC3107174491 Moscow Radio Moscow in Greek to Greece 2000 GMT 30 Jul 91

[By Aleksandr Mikhaylov]

[Text] Developments in the second half of July have left those who follow the progress of the Cyprus issue with various conflicting impressions. Political leaders involved in the matter appear to be making contradictory statements when they affirm the possibility of reaching a solution by the end of the year, but at the same time emphasize that no real progress has been made. Such statements, however, belong to the public sphere, while the intensive diplomatic activity by the interested [words indistinct] is taking place behind the scenes.

This recent diplomatic flurry was largely caused by Bush's recent statement that the United States supports the Turkish formula for a conference on the Cyprus issue. Athens and Nicosia reacted negatively to this announcement, but they have praised Washington's reaffirmation of interest in a Cyprus settlement. The results of Greek Prime Minister Konstandinos Mitsotakis' discussion of the issue during his visit to the Soviet Union are also encouraging for progress toward a solution. Nevertheless, despite the unprecedented favorable international climate, the prospects for a settlement remain as unclear as ever. For the moment, there is no sign that the two sides are ready to compromise.

Speaking in Nicosia, Cypriot President Yeoryios Vasiliou underlined that Turkey is not yet willing to embark on the correct road toward a solution and wants to maintain [words indistinct] the status quo. Nicosia is still awaiting answers from Turkey and the Turkish Cypriot community on questions dealing with the issues of land and refugees. Meanwhile, Ankara says it will not resume talks if preconditions are imposed.

In light of these differences, it seems that the mission dispatched by the UN secretary general to hold talks with the Greek and Turkish leaderships in a bid to restart the talks will encounter significant obstacles. News agencies cite one of the UN secretary general's envoys, Oscar Camilion, as saying that the positions of the sides rather than procedural issues will be discussed during their talks. Speaking after his meetings in Athens, Camilion said it may be possible to achieve a settlement before the end of the year, but this depended on the policies [words indistinct] of the sides. The UN team will hold two rounds of talks with the leaderships of Greece, Turkey, and the two Cypriot communities, after which Javier Perez de Cuellar will report on the prospects for a Cyprus settlement to the UN Security Council. This is expected to take place around the end of August.

Finland To Trade Grain for Soviet Oil

PM0108081191 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 26 Jul 91 Union Edition p 5

[TASS report: "We Will Receive Grain in Exchange For Oil"]

[Text] Helsinki, 25 Jul—Finland will supply the USSR with up to 100,000 tonnes of grain in exchange for Soviet oil and oil products, Martti Pura, Finnish minister of agriculture and forestry, announced this Wednesday in the city of Oulo. He stressed that an agreement on delivering 50,000 tonnes of grain to the Soviet Union had already been signed, the first consignments leaving Finland for Leningrad in the course of this week.

Supreme Soviet

Kazakhstan City Declared 'Ecological Disaster'

OW1807042691 Moscow INTERFAX in English 1800 GMT 17 Jul 91

[Transmitted via KYODO]

[Text] The ecological commission of the USSR Supreme Soviet has inquired into the situation in the city of Ust-Kamenogorsk, Kazakhstan, where there was a serious accident at the Beryl unit of a local metallurgical plant last autumn.

The newspaper "KAZAKHSTANSKAYA PRAVDA" says that according to the first findings Ust-Kamenogorsk can be declared an ecological disaster area.

The chairman of the permanent panel of experts of the Supreme Soviet Commission, Doctor of Biology A. Nazarov, has said the findings were upsetting. He said Ust-Kamenogorsk was one of the most unsafe cities of the world from the ecological point of view.

Dzasokhov, French Envoy Dufourcq Hold Talks

LD1907025391 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1620 GMT 18 Jul 91

[Text] Moscow, 18 July (TASS)—Aleksandr Dzasokhov, chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet International Affairs Committee, today received French Ambassador Betrand Dufourcq at the latter's request.

There was discussion of questions of Soviet-French parliamentary cooperation. Particular attention was paid to the prospects for the activities of the recently established parliamentary assembly of the countries of the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe (CSCE).

Committees To Discuss Market Economy Transition

OW2307043291 Moscow INTERFAX in English 1500 GMT 22 Jul 91

[Transmitted via KYODO]

[Text] Though the USSR Supreme Soviet has dispersed for the summer vacation, some of its committees and commissions will sit on Tuesday to discuss preparing a national programme of transition to market economy.

The meeting will be addressed by the new agency attached to the Cabinet of Ministers on training managerial personnel. It will also be attended by the heads of some central ministries and departments.

It will open tomorrow at 10 a.m. in Room 2121 at the address: 27 Ner Arbat (Kalinin Prospect). Soviet and foreign correspondents are invited.

Committees Discuss Cadre Training

LD2307202891 Moscow All-Union Radio First Program Radio-1 Network in Russian 1900 GMT 23 Jul 91

[Text] Despite the parliamentary summer vacations, representatives of a number of committees and commissions of the Union parliament held a conference today in the Supreme Soviet on the organization of the training of leading cadres in conditions of the transition to the market economy. They examined the course of the implementation of the corresponding decision adopted a month ago by the USSR Cabinet of Ministers. The deputies supported the decision of the USSR Cabinet of Ministers on setting up a single Union network of specialized training centers to train cadres of leaders in the sphere of state and economic management.

Political & Social

Cabinet Issues Instructions on Indexation Bill

LD3107212991 Moscow All-Union Radio Mayak Network in Russian 1000 GMT 31 Jul 91

[Text] In implementation of the resolution of the USSR Supreme Soviet on putting into force the foundations of legislation of the USSR and republics on indexation of the population's incomes, the USSR Cabinet of Ministers has instructed the USSR Ministry of Finance, the Ministry of Economics, and Ministry of Labor to carry out a review of expenditure on social services for the population in treatment and preventive medicine institutions, boarding schools, day schools, and pre-school and other institutions in the social sphere financed from the Union Budget, for the purpose of providing full compensation for the increase in this expenditure in connection with the increase in prices of goods and services.

These departments are instructed to draft, jointly with the republics, and submit by 10 August to the USSR Cabinet of Ministers recommendations for the indexation of expenditure on the social sphere.

The USSR State Committee on Statistics, jointly with the Ministry of Labor, and the Ministry of Finance, and with the participation of the appropriate trade union bodies, is instructed to draft and submit by 15 August, proposals agreed with the republics on the establishment of a state service of registration of prices and monitoring of prices.

The Cabinet of Ministers has instructed the State Committee on Statistics to carry out systematic monitoring of the standard of living of the population on various incomes and—not later that 1 April—to submit annual reports on the said question to the Cabinet of Ministers.

New Servicemen's Affairs Committee Created

LD0108004491 Moscow All-Union Radio Mayak Network in Russian 1100 GMT 31 Jul 91

[Text] The USSR Cabinet of Ministers created the Committee for Internationalist Servicemen's Affairs to ensure coordination of the activities of state and public organizations in improving the general living conditions of those who performed their internationalist duty beyond the country's borders. (Aushin) was appointed Committee chairman.

Yagodin Education Post Nomination Defended

914B0267A Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 24 Jul 91 Union Edition p 2

[Article by I. Prelovskaya: "Yagodin Leaves"]

[Text] **In the spring it was still assumed that G.A. Yagodin would be confirmed as head of the USSR State Committee for Public Education. His candidacy was energetically supported by the USSR Supreme Soviet's Education and Upbringing Committee and Youth Affairs Committee, which have rejected other candidacies on a single ground: When you have something good, let well enough alone. Leaders of republic education systems have also spoken in favor of Yagodin staying at his post.**

Several days ago they wrote a letter to the president of the country, reaffirming their desire and readiness to work with Yagodin. This is an important point, considering that in the relationships between the leadership of central and republic agencies trust and mutual understanding are becoming perhaps even more important than the authority of the position itself. It is not known whether the letter has reached its addressee, but the common desire went contrary to the will of Prime Minister V.S. Pavlov. From a legal point of view everything is correct here. It is possible for the Supreme Soviet to not confirm one or another candidate nominated by the prime minister for a ministerial position. But it has no right to insist on a candidate that does not suit the prime minister. Even if he does not explain his reasons.

The last meetings of the USSR Supreme Soviet session were running their course; the deadline for the last appointments was approaching; yet, a candidate for the position of head of the USSR State Committee for Public Education had not been named. By 1 July V.S. Pavlov's Cabinet of Ministers was formed. Without Yagodin. V.D. Shadrikov, first deputy, will be acting chairman of the USSR State Committee for Public Education.

Education old-timers used to like telling a simple anecdote. They would ask: In whose place does minister so-and-so sit? The answer: In so-and-so's place. And whose place was he sitting in? In so-and- so's place. And so on, all the way to Lunacharskiy. And whose place was Anatoliy Vasilyevich sitting in? Then, after a meaningful pause, the answer came: in his own.

For many years being a personality had no merit in our country. On the contrary, a personality had to keep in the background, try to fit in with all the others. Yagodin was lucky to have emerged at a different time. In the history of our education, his name will be linked with a wide wave of democratization. Without hesitation, he discarded tenets that until then had seemed unshakeable. Remember the rules for being accepted into college: How many different preferences and restrictions did they contain? And how much simpler things are now. And what about the liberation of schools and colleges that freed them from nit-picking vertical supervision! We have rid ourselves from a self-deception expressed in percentage indicators of passing grades and dropout rates; we have stopped pulling mediocrity and indolence up by the ears. The stream of paperwork that used to circulate between the ministry and schools has thinned down. It is not possible to mention all changes! Yagodin has helped our schools return to common sense, of which he himself possesses a full measure. The head of the national education system was a man of European-style education, an intellectual familiar with world experience through more than hearsay, a man of courage open to new ideas. But, as with every personality, he caused inconvenience. Of course, Gennadiy Alekseyevich will not leave his profession. A learned educator—this calling is always with him.

I spoke to N.G. Malyshev, chairman of the RSFSR Committee for Science and Higher Education. "If Yagodin were being pushed out by another popular figure of the same standing, the situation would be understandable," he remarked. "But he is simply leaving. A pity."

Yes, it is a pity. Right now the field of education, deep in the process of changes, needs personalities more than ever.

Blast on Moscow-Baku Train Detailed

LD3107155991 Moscow TASS in English 1520 GMT 31 Jul 91

[By TASS correspondent Gadzhi-Abdulla Shamov]

[Text] Makhachkala, Dagestan, Caucasus, July 31 Tass—A strong explosion rocked the third-from-the-end carriage with reserved seats of a Moscow-Baku express train at 06.40 Moscow time today.

The train was between the stations of Temirgoye and Shakhmal, 30- 40 kilometres from Makhachkala when the blast occurred.

According to preliminary data, 14 passengers were killed and 16 injured. People in the other carriages were unhurt.

Members of the government of the Republic of Dagestan and investigating personnel of the agencies of the procurator's office, KGB and the republican Interior Ministry immediately went to the scene of the tragedy.

The Dagestani Ministry of Health arranged emergency medical aid for all blast victims. The injured were rushed to medical institutions in nearby populated areas.

A team of physicians from Moscow's Sklifosovsky Institute, experts and investigating personnel from the KGB of the USSR arrived by air from Moscow. As a result of prompt measures taken, the obstruction on the railway track has been cleared and rehabilitation work is under way.

"This blast is obviously a deliberate action by unknown people," V. Moshkov, chairman of the Dagestani KGB, told TASS. "This is already the second act on sabotage on trains on the territory of Dagestan over the past two months.

"Noteworthy is the following detail: the Moscow-Baku train in question made the last stop prior to the blast at Gudermes station of the Chechen-Ingush repulbic. My opinion is that an explosive device was planted in the carriage somewhere outside Dagestan.

"The investigating department of the Dagestani KGB has instituted criminal proceedings in connection with this act of sabotage. We hope that the proceedings will reveal the crime motives and people who committed it", Moshkov said.

Meskhetian Turks' Demonstrate in Moscow

OW0108063291 Moscow INTERFAX in English 1630 GMT 31 Jul 91

[Transmitted via KYODO]

[Text] A demonstration of Meskhetian Turks has taken place in Moscow. Several thousand people gathered in front of the reception building of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR. Badir Ogly Abulfax, a member of the Central Council of the All-Union Society of Meskhetian Turks told an INTERFAX correspondent that on 29th July the demonstrators had delivered a letter to the President of the USSR and to the President of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR demanding that the question of the return of the Meskhetian turks to their historical homeland in Georgia be resolved.

According to Abulfaz, the demonstrators planned to continue their protest until they receive a response "from the Soviet government".

A number of demonstrators went to the Turkish embassy to ask turkey for aid for refugee turks in the USSR. A delegation from the "Batan" association yesterday left for Georgia intending to meet the republic's President Gamsakhurdia. However, no news from them has yet been received.

Parliamentary Press Center Statement

OW0108053891 Moscow INTERFAX in English 1400 GMT 30 Jul 91

[Transmitted via KYODO]

[Text] As we have reported, there was an all day demo and rally of Meskhetian Turks on Tuesday outside the Kutafya tower of the Kremlin in Moscow across the street from the reception room of the Presidium of the national parliament. Demonstrators demanded the speedy return of Meskhetian Turks to Georgia from where they were deported in 1944.

In this connection the parliamentary press center has issued a statement emphasising that on July 19 the House of Nationalities appealed to the President and parliament of Georgia to discuss the return of Meskhetian Turks to their home places considering that the fifth session of the national parliament passed a resolution abolishing all illegal and criminal acts that sanctioned the deportation of ethnic groups.

The statement says that the solution of such a complex problem calls for the patience, restraint and understanding of both sides. The appeal of the House of Nationalities implied such an approach. Georgian representatives have also recognized the necessity of a positive and constructive dialogue. This is the objective put forward by the commission for Meskhetian Turks formed by the Presidium of the national parliament.

Meanwhile, the leaders of the Vatan association of Meskhetian Turks have called for holding a new rally in Manezhnaya Square, Moscow, on Wednesday.

PRAVDA Cites Pavlov on Meeting With GCTU

PM3107143191 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 29 Jul 91 Second Edition p 2

[TASS report under the rubric "Today's News": "Under Trade Union Supervision"]

[Text] A meeting took place 27 July at the Moscow Palace of Labor between the leadership of the General Confederation of Trade Unions [GCTU] and members of the USSR Cabinet of Ministers. The sides discussed progress in the fulfillment of the bilateral agreement on labor and socioeconomic questions for 1991.

Although the government has implemented a large part of its obligations, the trade unions are not fully satisfied with progress in the implementation of the document.

There was a lively discussion at the meeting on the question of .he minimum consumer budget—guarantees of a normal life for each and everyone in market conditions.

"It is from such keen debates that the truth emerges," deputy prime minister Valentin Pavlov noted. "The government is interested in social partnership with the trade unions."

Problems of Newspapers, Magazines Viewed

LD3107162991 Moscow TASS in English 1610 GMT 31 Jul 91

[By TASS correspondent Roman Grigoryev]

[Text] Moscow July 31 TASS—The growing prices of newsprint, transport and delivery jeopardise the existence of many periodicals in the USSR. This was stressed today at a news conference attended by representatives of publishers, the Ministry of Communications and of enterprises manufacturing newsprint.

The number of publications in this country doubled on last year. The prices of newspapers and magazines increased considerably. Hard currency is in short supply, and it is now possible to subscribe in the USSR to a smaller number of foreign publications. Their catalogue in 1989 had 2,000 entries. There are only 95 items in such a catalogue for next year.

It was noted at the news conference that there should be a fixed price of newsprint on a state order for non-commercial publications, that the pay for the delivery of newspapers and magazines should be lowered and that these expenditures should be partially compensated for from the state budget.

A spokesman for the USSR Communications Ministry which is responsible for periodicals delivery said that the ministry is concerned over losses of foreign mail during delivery. Although the number of such losses has not increased as compared with last year, the ministry intends to form the postal police.

TASS Reviews 1 Aug PRAVDA, Other Press

LD0108092191 Moscow TASS in English 0606 GMT 1 Aug 91

["Soviet Press Review"—TASS Headline]

[Text] Moscow August 1 TASS—Newspapers highlight the signing of the Strategic Arms Reductions Treaty in Moscow on Wednesday, which capped the Bush-Gorbachev summit.

The signing ended nine years of negotiations, newspapers say.

"I am convinced that we have done what was optimally possible and what is necessary for further progress," President Mikhail Gorbachev said.

The Soviet Union and the United States began reducing their strategic nuclear arsenals in the first step in arms reductions of these weapons, Bush said.

"For the first time in world history a treaty, reducing the stocks of the most destructive weapon of mass destruction, rather than limiting their build-up has been signed," PRAVDA writes.

Nuclear stockpiles will be reduced by a third.

On the second day of the summit, the presidents discussed joint actions in a middle east settlement and developments in Yugoslavia, PRAVDA reports.

They discussed arms control, global strategic stability, preparations of a convention banning chemicals weapons and non- proliferation of weapons of mass destructions.

Newspapers publish texts of a joint statement on the Middle East, Yugoslavia and Soviet-U.S. interaction in Central America.

George and Barbara Bush hosted a dinner in the honour of Mikhail and Raisa Gorbachev in Spasso-House, PRAVDA reports. It carries speeches by Gorbachev and Bush.

Gorbachev and Bush held a joint press conference in the afternoon on Wednesday, PRAVDA reports, publishing the Presidents' answers to questions.

The newspaper also covers Bush's meeting with Soviet and U.S. business representatives at the Slavyanskaya-Radisson Hotel.

Economic

Statistics Committee Reviews Unemployment

2 Million Unemployed Reported

LD2707092991 Moscow Radio Moscow World Service in English 0800 GMT 27 Jul 91

[Text] According to the USSR State Committee for Statistics the country has now 2,000,000 unemployed. This is due to the fact that during the transition to the free market economy the personnel of many offices decreases, and nonprofitable businesses are now to be closed down. The young is the category affected by the unemployment process most of all. Experts see a way out in creating an effective system for training and retraining the personnel. They suggest organizing small-scale businesses and cooperatives, which will open new vacancies.

Spokesman Says Reports Exaggerated

LD2907105491 Moscow Radio Moscow World Service in English 0800 GMT 29 Jul 91

[Text] A spokesman for this country's Employment and Social Affairs Ministry believes the claims about impending massive unemployment in the USSR are exaggerated. (Valeriy Koloskov) expects 11,000,000 people to contact the employment service in the next year or two. Nearly half of this number will have to be employed. In this connection (Koloskov) reported there were about 3,000,000 vacant jobs in the country now. Besides, there is a shortage of manpower at many enterprises operating in shifts. The ministry spokesman revealed the jobs would be created at municipal services. He recalled that unemployment benefits had been paid in this country as of 1 July.

Mine Problems Threaten Aluminum Production

OW3007080891 Moscow Central Television First Program and Orbita Networks in Russian 0045 GMT 24 Jul 91

[Documentary hosted by A. Artsibashev: "Will There be 'Winged Metal'?"; from the "Topical Report" program]

[Text] Going down into a mine cannot be compared with the flight of a modern airliner because the sensations are different. But in this case the relationship between aircraft construction and ore mining is as direct as possible. The Severouralsk bauxite ore mine is one of the country's major suppliers of raw material for the production of aluminum or winged metal, as it is sometimes known. Aircraft would not be able to fly without it. In extracting the ore from a depth of more than 1,000 meters the miners strain every sinew, so to speak, by working in the most difficult conditions. There is a lack of machinery, the mines have to be heated, and mining disasters involving loss of life are not uncommon.

Now a new blow, only this time from the central authorities. Financing of capital construction at the bauxite deposit has essentially been stopped. This means that production may come to a halt any day now. So the miners' alarm can be understood. [Video shows miners walking down dimly-lit mine shaft over rail tracks as water comes down on them like heavy rain; then cuts to show Artsibashev in the mine interviewing A. Semunin, a mine cutter]

[Begin recording] [Semunin] Our mine has been under construction for a long time now, yet every year the question of the mine's closure arises. In other words we have no work prospects. Every year for the past six or seven years we have been threatened with a complete shutdown. We have a big collective, and every year we have such a muddle, such a nightmare. For instance we have not received money due to us for our work since the New Year, since January. Yet we come here every day. [shrugs his shoulders] It seems that nobody needs this mine.

[Artsibashev] And nobody needs the miners, neither state nor anyone else.

[Semunin] Yes, this is practically a gold mine. Very little work remains here to put it into operation. But there is no owner; somebody just threw away millions. People have little confidence when they come here. But nevertheless, a small investment needs to be made to put it into operation and then bauxite can be mined. Then literally in one or two years—a maximum of three or four years—there will be a return on the investment. The most important thing is to have an owner at the mine, a master. It is not working for us. A capitalist would have commissioned the mine a long time ago. If the owner was a capitalist everything would be normal, and it would have been in operation long ago.

After all, people are prepared to work. But every time, every year our office has great difficulty in eking out money for our mine to permit the miners to work. Yet we have a big collective of more than 400 people.

[Artsibashev] So you are working as day labor.

[Semunin] Yes. We do not have a situation like, say: Here you are, fellows, take the money and get to work. What we are told every year is: We will be closing you down, we will close you. And so since January we have been told that the trust will be removed. How can they do this? The mine is practically complete and we...[changes thought] it is mismanagement, absolute mismanagement.

[Artsibashev] After all this work you must be truly puzzled.

[Semunin] Of course. We have reached a considerable depth and we are constantly surrounded by noise.

[Artsibashev] And dust and water. [end recording]

What is there to say? Work underground is not easy. One would think everything would be done to make sure the miners did not feel that they were missing out on their share. Nevertheless they have more than their share of problems. They do not have this, that, or the other, yet they must bring out the ore without interruption. But how much can you get with a pick and shovel? We cannot, after all, constantly take without giving anything back in exchange. [Video shows more mining operations, then cuts to show Artsibashev interviewing a group of miners eating at a table underground, identified by screen captions]

[Begin recording] [Artsibashev] How was work today?

[Unidentified miner] It was normal.

[Artsibashev] Well, what do you workers talk about when you get together?

[S. Kazakov, mine cutter] What do we talk about? We talk about everything, about the fact that prices on everything have gone up, as you can see. But a mine cutter's take home wage, as you have just said, is about 800, which in our city is about the best pay. But everything now is very expensive, children's things, everything. It even costs a lot to eat.

[Artsibashev] You are not striking?

[Kazakov] No, we have already been on strike. Enough. We were on strike for (?a month).

[Artsibashev] Working in these conditions is like penal servitude.

[Kazakov] We do not have any better jobs in the city. All we have are the mines.

[Artsibashev] And the same fate awaits your children?

[Unidentified miner] If they remain here.

[Kazakov] Yes, if they remain here of course their fate will be the same. [end recording]

When one looks at these huge dumps, one remembers Bazhov's tale, "Mistress of Copper Mountain," and thinks, where are the masters today? Besides bauxite, millions of tonnes of other useful minerals are obtained from the underground storehouses of the northern Ural Mountains. And all of this lies unused for years. At best it is used as ballast for roads. Truly the reserves are extensive, while at the same time the miners' wallets are empty and the enterprise is on the brink of bankruptcy. [video shows mounds of mine tailings, then cuts to show Artsibashev interviewing V. Kazantsev, "Boksitstroy" Trust manager]

[Begin recording] [Kazantsev] We have been delaying the payment of wages to our workers, practically, since the beginning of March. The situation that has taken shape today has forced us to raise the question of telling our client that we may have to suspend construction on some projects. We have designated 12 of them.

[Artsibashev] That means that not only the miners, but also metallurgists and customers of the enterprise will be caught in one fell swoop?

[Kazantsev] At the moment only the 5,000 odd mine builders working with the mine building trust have been affected by this blow. Today, we can reason this way: If we do not receive this money from the All-Union budget—and presently it does not exist because the budget is bare, and as it was explained to me in simple terms, there is a budget battle being fought between the Republics and the Union so it does not exist— and I was not given any hopes of receiving funds, then the issue arises of the need to mothball the projects and to leave this army of highly skilled specialists and mine cutters as well as builders without a job.

[Artsibashev] Turn them out into the street?

[Kazantsev] Turn them out into the street, people who today have dug and are working more than a kilometer underground, will be forced to lose their jobs.

[Artsibashev] But there are no other jobs here at all!

[Kazantsev] There will be a chain reaction. The mine's production capacity will fall, and this will be felt by the Ural aluminum plants which are our main bauxite consumers. Further, the chain reaction will extend to Siberia, to the Bratskiy Aluminum Plant, which depends on alumina from our Ural plants. Then further on to Aviaprom [aviation industry] enterprises, and so on. So this is how far the chain reaction will go because the main issue of financing is not being solved.

We cannot work for free today, you understand. We were repeatedly forced to obtain bank credits at 15 percent interest. It is an absurd situation. We take these credits and pay ourselves for the volume of work done for the customer because the customer has no money. And now, because the credits have not been paid off, the bank refuses to pay out wages.

Today, the Trust is getting deeper and deeper into debt, from which it simply does not know how it will get out. Especially, since today there is no specific or clear-cut answer. There are no clear-cut directives from the Ministry of Metallurgy or at the Ministry of Finance, so how will it be financed further? Today only the work done in the first quarter has been paid for. But not a kopek has been received to date for the volume of work carried out by mine builders in April or May, and now July is ending.

[Artsibashev] The situation is critical.

[Kazantsev] It is critical. So here we are at the project which should be commissioned next year. It is a very important project for the SUBR [Severouralsk Bauxite Mine] because it will supplement the capacities that are being depleted. The level at which mining work is being carried out drops by 20 meters each year, and by going deeper we must create new levels and prepare new capacities for the SUBR. We will not be able to do this, we will not be able to commission this project. Its design cost is 36 million rubles. This 100 meter pile driver with the complex of shaft buildings is only the tip of the iceberg. Below that, at a depth of one kilometer, is where the main bulk of it is, that is where the mine builders are working and making preparations. All this costs 36 million rubles. If we do not commission it—and a real threat that this project will fail is now becoming a distinct possibility—the SUBR will lose production capacity and that a chain reaction through all the plants which I spoke about will be set in motion. So, that is the situation.

[Artsibashev] Besides financing, are there any other problems?

[Kazantsev] Today this is the main problem. We have had these complications, and we are solving the issues, issues of material and technical supply, and so on. Today they have become more acute too. In connection with the fact that we are insolvent we can not pay building material suppliers, so many of them are turning us down since they know we are on the card index, that we are in arrears with payments. This also complicates our work. That is, today we are all in the same boat—the mine builders, the SUBR Production Association miners, the alumina and aluminum plants, and the rest of our collaborators. It is a chain reaction.

This situation here today must be resolved. First of all, I think that Ministry of Finance, must, despite all the difficulties—I understand the impoverished state of the Union budget—it must find the money for the Trust here in the northern Ural Mountains, because if we lose this Trust we will not be able to find people here later. This will adversely affect the main enterprise, the SUBR, and the SUBR will not be able to resurrect itself. Therefore opportunities must nevertheless be found to pay, to

finance, to fulfill all the decisions adopted by the Sovmin [Council of Ministers] and now by the Cabinet of Ministers, to find this money.

[Artsibashev] The mine's economic structure is splitting at the seams.

[Kazantsev] Indeed it is splitting at the seams, and it is not by chance that because of this, the SUBR is forced to turn for help to the Union budget, not at all by chance. And why is it splitting? And possibly we should not be turning to the Union budget or relying on it in the future. Today the matter has reached the absurd. Until recently one tonne of ore, obtained from a depth of nearly one kilometer, was priced at 26 rubles. Can we talk about the economic prosperity of the enterprise if we sell ore for 26 rubles per tonne, when there are such huge operational expenditures, when so much money has been invested here in fixed capital? Of course not!

[Artsibashev] It is a tonne of strategic raw material.

[Kazantsev] Absolutely right.

[Artsibashev] Today, a t-shirt at a cooperative costs two to three times more.

[Kazantsev] Well, figure it out for yourself. What is easier to produce, a t-shirt or a tonne of ore? I consider that one of the ways out is to release, to free the prices on bauxite, on aluminum ore. Then and only then, can one say that the mine will be able to independently solve these development problems.

[Artsibashev] Everything will fall into place.

[Kazantsev] Of course, of course. The t-shirt, the price of the t-shirt was deregulated, free prices were allowed—then why not here? This is a collective. There is also a collective there [the Subr]. We have 5,000 miners, and they have 9,000 miners working over there. Why then are our hands tied? Our hands must be untied and then we will not be asking for subsidies from anyone in the government or in anyone else's office. We will solve our problems independently. Today there is no such independence.

That is why the Goskomtsen [State Committee for Prices] and, of course, the Ministry of Economics should decide this issue of free prices for bauxite this very year. [end recording] [video shows panoramic view of mine heads and mounds of tailings]

So far the aluminum plants are not idle and we are not purchasing aircraft abroad yet. The Severouralskiy Bauxite Mine is shipping out the strategic raw material without a hitch. But what about tomorrow?

More on IMF, World Bank Moscow Visit

OW0108054791 Moscow INTERFAX in English 1630 GMT 31 Jul 91

[From "Diplomatic Panorama"; transmitted via KYODO]

[Text] An International Monetary Fund delegation arrived in Moscow today (July 31) to conduct negotiations on providing technological aid to the Soviet economic reform. The technological assistance includes the examination of economic programs, training, conducting seminars, inviting consultants for the discussion of specific measures for the Soviet economy's development.

The same issues are being raised in the course of the talks conducted by a World Bank [WB] delegation here in Moscow, which met yesterday (July 30) the First Deputy Prime Minister of the USSR V. Shcherbakov. According to the Soviet Foreign Ministry sources, the Soviet side intends to conclude an agreement with the World Bank. The program of cooperation planned for 2-3 years will cover the main sectors of the Soviet economy and will be carried out in cooperation with the IMF. "The balance of payments support is out of the question until the USSR receives an equal status in the IMF and the WB."—said one of the Soviet FM experts.

A group of directors of the European Bank of Reconstruction and Development is expected to visit Moscow on August 3 or 4.

Air Controllers' Strike Still Set for 10 Aug

OW3107014091 Moscow INTERFAX in English 1200 GMT 30 Jul 91

[Transmitted via KYODO]

[Text] Postponed by the avia-dispatchers trade union from May 21 till August 10 the national strike is not abolished so far, as Vladimir Brodulev, the Trade Union Central Council leader, said to an "IF" [INTERFAX] correspondent.

Avia dispatchers and the pilots association threatening to strike on May 21 succeded in getting some privileges for its members. But the strike was not abolished but postponed till August 10 for controlling the government obligations carrying out.

V. Brodulev reported that some demands were carried out by the Ministry of Civil Aviation but the practical realization of these rules, in particular 36 hour working week and an additional holiday for avia-dispatchers, are blocked by leaders of organizations.

V. Brodulev also said that in spite of the agreements achieved with the Ministry leadership some avia-dispatchers were persecuted for preparing the strike on

May 21. Employees of 7 airports were punished. Four of them were rehabilitated under pressure of the trade union.

Vladimir Konusenko, the president of the Avia-Dispatches Trade-Union Federation sent a letter to the Minister of Civil Aviation of the USSR Panyukov on July 26 where he stressed that if the governmental obligations failed the strike would take place on August 10.

The talks between avia dispatches and the ministry leadership will be continued on Tuesday.

The Soviet pilots association also intends to conduct a "trade-union's action" if the government fails to carry out its obligations. That problem will be considered by the exended council of the trade union on August 5.

Notice Given to Ministry

LD2607125991 Moscow TASS in English 1239 GMT 26 Jul 91

[By Vladimir Yegorov]

[Text] Moscow July 26 TASS—The trade union of air traffic controllers intends to declare a general strike on August 10 unless the government meets its demands for higher pay, shorter hours and longer leaves.

The official notification handed to the Soviet Civil Aviation Ministry today says that the union also demands that air traffic controllers be added to the list of occupations with extra harmful and difficult working conditions.

The union, officially registered in May this year, unites about 80 percent of Soviet air traffic controllers.

Republican Officials Join Economic Disputes Body

LD0108005291 Moscow All-Union Radio First Program Radio-1 Network in Russian 1000 GMT 31 Jul 91

[Text] A USSR Supreme Arbitration Court plenum adopted a resolution on forming plenum membership. [sentence as heard] The leaders of the supreme organs resolving the economic disputes of the Russian Soviet Federated Socialist Republic, the Ukraine, Belorussia, Uzbekistan, Kazakhstan, Azerbaijan, Kyrgyzstan, Tajikistan, Armenia, and Turkmenistan joined voluntarily. The question of the Supreme Arbitration Court's cooperation with them was examined. An agreement on the main principles, areas, and forums of cooperation for resolving common problems was signed.

Laser Enterprise Battles Bureaucratic Problems

OW3107084891 Moscow Central Television First Program and Orbita Networks in Russian 0930 GMT 19 July 91

[By T. Komarova; from the "Vremya" newscast]

[Text] In the move to a market economy, we have begun to gradually learn that commodities may not only be sewing machines, television receivers, and bricks, but also ideas and scientific developments. They are highly priced commodities at that. So, new players appear on the still meager scientific and technical market, the small enterprises. One of them is the "Innotekh Progress" enterprise. [video shows a laser in operation, technicians working on apparatus]

[Begin recording] [Komarova] Scientific developments are commodities. For a small enterprise, it is not an aging slogan or a declaration, but a reality in which they exist. A new laser and the latest biological medium for the diagnosis of the immuno-deficiency virus for instance, is being handed over to a customer today.

The suppliers are running around like squirrels on a wheel, while the researchers are satisfied to ponder problems for practically the same salary as they would have been paid before at the NII [Scientific Research Institute]. As a result, despite the poverty of the buyers on the scientific and technical market and the consequent low prices for its products, "Innotekh Progress" still managed production to the value of 25 million rubles in the past four years. But, as it became clear from discussions, it was not the money that was being earned, but the philosophy of the small enterprise which worried the director. [video shows Komarova interviewing the director, S.L. Seregin]

[Seregin] What worries me a lot at present is the matter of the preservation of knowledge, the preservation of technological knowledge, the preservation of skills.

[Komarova] The director considers that inept conversion causes a loss of skills, and restructuring in the NII does as well. But small enterprises are a uniquely nurturing medium. The need to make a profit does not hinder, but rather forces thought about the future with more attention than previously. The future demands not only knowledge but also laws.

[Seregin] For us, the dollar is the major law, so to speak, because of our voluntary commitment to the suppliers, or the consumers.

[Komarova] But, the agreement with the (?NII) for the lease of premises, concluded for a period of five years, has already been reviewed twice and the rent has increased eight and 12 times respectively. To sue is not advantageous, because more will be lost through stoppages. That is why they are waiting until the right of ownership becomes respected under the law. The discussion brought us to an interesting conclusion. A new psychology, which is not as fearsome as was painted, is being conceived. If it is not killed off, in all probability it will provide for the future. [end recording]

Industry Agreements With DPRK, Bulgaria

PM0108094991 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 27 Jul 91 Union Edition p 4

[Unattributed report: "At the USSR Cabinet of Ministers"]

[Text] Taking into consideration the Korean side's appeal in connection with the expiry of the intergovernmental Soviet-Korean agreement on cooperation in timber procurement within the Soviet Union, the USSR Cabinet of Ministers has supported the proposal of the RSFSR [Russian Soviet Federated Socialist Republic] Council of Ministers, the Khabarovsk Krayispolkom [Kray Soviet Executive Committee], and the Amur Oblispolkom [Oblast Soviet Executive Committee] to continue cooperation in this sector in 1991-1993.

It was noted that the RSFSR Council of Ministers will conduct talks with the Korean side and, on reaching accord, will conclude an appropriate agreement, bearing in mind that one of the main demands regarding continued cooperation is that the Korean side participate on a contractual basis in creating capacities to produce fiberboard and splint-slab board, furniture, lumber, and consumer goods during this period in the regions of joint timber procurement.

The USSR Customs Committee has been charged with ensuring that necessary medicines, foodstuffs, and consumer goods (including protective clothing and footwear and personal protective equipment) are imported duty-free from the DPRK for Korean citizens working in the USSR under the agreement envisaged by paragraph one of the present order, in accordance with the norms agreed with the RSFSR Council of Ministers, the USSR Ministry of Labor and Social Problems, and the USSR Customs Committee, and also that the DPRK's share of the timber output is exported there duty-free.

Taking into consideration the Bulgarian side's appeal connected with the expiry of the intergovernmental Soviet-Bulgarian agreement on cooperation in timber procurement within the Soviet Union, the USSR Cabinet of Ministers has supported the proposal of the RSFSR Council of Ministers and the Komi SSR [Soviet Socialist Republic] Council of Ministers, coordinated with the Arkhangelsk Oblast Soviet of People's Deputies, to continue cooperation in this sphere in 1991-1992.

It was noted that the RSFSR Council of Ministers will conduct talks with the Bulgarian side and, on reaching accord, will conclude an appropriate agreement.

The USSR Customs Committee has been charged with ensuring that necessary medicines, foodstuffs, and consumer goods (including protective clothing and footwear and personal protective equipment) are imported duty-free from the Republic of Bulgaria for Bulgarian citizens working in the USSR under the agreement envisaged by paragraph one of the present order, in accordance with the norms agreed upon with the RSFSR Council of Ministers, the USSR Ministry of Labor and Social Problems, and the USSR Customs Committee, and also that Bulgaria's share of the timber output is exported there duty-free.

Rolls Royce, Tupolev Sign Agreement

91UF1012B Moscow RABOCHAYA TRIBUNA in Russian 23 Jul 91 p 3

[By Mikhail Botyan: "TU and Rolls Royce—Something Will Result"]

[Text] This is unprecedented in the history of Soviet-British relations: A group of executives of British aerospace companies headed by Lord Rea, minister of state for trade and industry, has visited the USSR for the first time.

"Our visit was an extraordinary success," Mr. Rea declared at a news conference at the British Embassy in Moscow. Approximately the same evaluation was made by Apollon Systsov, minister of aviation industry of the USSR.

The British businessmen gained broad access to design, research, and industrial enterprises of the aerospace industry.

There are specific results also: A contract for the supply of aircraft engines for the TU-204 was signed with the Rolls Royce company. Our aircraft cannot break through onto the overseas market precisely because of the shortcomings of domestic engines. The project is already in full swing. The USSR Ministry of Aviation Industry believes that next year even the TU-204 with a Rolls Royce engine will be exhibited in the British town of Farnborough. In time these machines also could be sold for hard currency.

There is one further interesting Soviet-British project in prospect. It concerns cooperation in the space field. A British spacecraft will be launched with the aid of a Soviet transport aircraft. Our aircraft will carry it on its "back" to an altitude of 10,000-11,000 meters, and then a reusable spacecraft will be launched.

State Bank To Introduce New Credit Policy

OW3107051191 Moscow INTERFAX in English 1200 GMT 30 Jul 91

[Transmitted via KYODO]

[Text] On Monday the State Bank of the USSR adopted a resolution "on the main trends for a single, state financial-credit policy in the second half of 1991", which has as it's aim the restriction of cash circulation and the introduction of a more effective credit policy.

The draft resolution was discussed last week during the joint meeting of the managers of the State Bank of the USSR and the central republican banks.

According to the State Bank's decree a maximum level of credit investment by commercial banks into the national economy of the USSR as a whole is to be set at 600 million rubles. (The volume of credit up until 1 June was 492 million).

This measure ensures that, as far as commercial banks are concerned, the difference between the interest which makes up the bank's income will not exceed the interest it pays in credit by more than 3 percent.

The cost of credits set by the State Bank of the USSR (50 million rubles) has increased from 8 percent to 12 percent. Norms for obligatory reserves, which commercial banks will have to invest in the State Bank of the USSR and the central republican banks, are also to be established: for deposits until called for—15 percent, for deposits of less than one year's duration—12 percent, from one year to three years—10 percent. Reserve requirements are not extended to deposits made for more than three years.

At the same time the State Bank of the USSR has decided to cease advancing budget expenditure at the expense of bank credit and has permitted the introduction of budget credit at 6 percent per annum "in cases of necessity".

Agriculture

Silayev Likely To Cut Tax for Drought-Hit Areas

PM0108080991 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 27 Jul 91 Union Edition p 1

[By M. Petrov: "Saratov Harvest"]

[Text] Chairman of the RSFSR [Russian Soviet Federated Socialist Republic] Council of Ministers I. Silayev visited the Saratov Oblast grain growers 25 July.

The purpose of his trip was to evaluate on the spot the situation which has developed in the Volga region's fields in connection with the drought and if necessary to adjust the republic government's actions aimed at creating the necessary grain reserves from this year's harvest.

In his many conversations with farm leaders, economists, and machine operators I. Silayev emphasized that the marginal crop farming area, which includes the Volga area's oblasts, requires special treatment. But for many years we accepted the de facto existing structure of agricultural production here and demanded unswerving fulfillment of the plan for state deliveries. This year measures for failing to meet the compulsory tax in kind for farms have even been toughened up.

But it has long been known that only one year in five yields a good wheat harvest in these parts. During the other four years the drought "consumes" all expenditure, and the grain growers get yields of 2-3 quintals per hectare on the nonirrigated lands—the quantity of seed required in the spring, or even less. What is this if it isn't throwing money away?

Moreover, three years ago irrigation programs in the oblast were considerably curtailed. Resources appropriated for creating irrigation systems were reduced by two to three times. A paradoxical situation came about: The spring flood on the Volga put vast areas under water, but the harvest in the fields died from drought. At the same time, a canal has been laid across the whole of Saratov Oblast to Kazakhstan along which 180 million cubic meters of water from the Volga flows away every year at no charge. Normal economic relations between the republics are impossible unless you count every kopek.

When I. Silayev familiarized himself with the state of affairs in the farms of Novouzenskiy, Piterskiy, and Krasnokutskiy Rayons in the oblast, he repeatedly raised the question of supporting private farmers and granting kolkhozes and sovkhozes more freedom to choose the crops they cultivate and their crop rotations and to create subsidiary processing units, which could be built on a joint-stock basis.

The perestroyka of agricultural science in market conditions was discussed at the meeting with scholars from the country's oldest agricultural research station at Krasnokutsk.

In all probability a decision by the republic Council of Ministers to reduce the tax in kind for territories which have suffered from the drought this year will be prepared on the basis of the trip's findings.

Ukrainian Grain Farmers Suspend Sales to State

PM0108090391 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 26 Jul 91 Union Edition p 2

[By Nikolay Lisovenko under the "Direct Line" rubric: "Peasant Ultimatum"]

[Text] Donetsk—Farms in Marinskiy Rayon, the biggest in Donetsk Oblast, have suspended grain sales to the state as a sign of protest against the policy being conducted with regard to peasants.

Year in, year out, the rayon's rural working people have increased production, overfulfilling the plans for sale to the state of grain, meat and milk, sunflower seeds, cucurbits, and other crops. Peasants have received constant promises that more tractors and combines will be allocated and that front-ranking workers will receive the incentive of being able to purchase automobiles, televisions, and other scarce goods. But increasingly often these promises are remaining just that. Thus under the 1991 state order only 30 of the promised 105 tractors were supplied to the rayon: Likewise, just 11 out of 108 trucks were delivered, and not one of the promised 1,728 cubic meters of timber was received. The peasants are not receiving roofing tiles, pipes, or scarce goods. Many

plants refuse altogether to fulfill centrally allocated deliveries or set absurd barter terms.

In these conditions the peasants of Marinskiy Rayon decided to take care of their own social protection. The "Donbass" Agro-Industrial Combine Council, the Rayon Kolkhoz Council, and the rayon department of the "Peasant Union" demanded that the Ukraine Cabinet of Ministers fully honor promises to supply material and technical resources over the last three years, and also under this year's state order. A demand was also put forward for peasants' wages to be increased to the level of industrial workers' and that people in the countryside be allowed to determine grain sale quotas themselves.

The peasants decided to suspend grain sales to the state until these demands are met. To their credit, they are not selling it to brokers, who are offering sums 10-30 times higher than state purchase prices.

Feed Procurement Problems Reported

PM0108095591 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 25 Jul 91 First Edition p 1

[By Ye. Grigoryev and V. Konstantinov: "Beefsteak with Ultimatum"]

[Text] The latest USSR State Committee for Statistics reports are not gratifying. The production of stockraising output is continuing to decline and the wasting of livestock has not slowed down. A lot has already been said about the reasons for such unreassuring statistics. The prices imbalance, the managerial disruptions, the disorganized market, and bartering are aggravating the situation. How is the situation now taking shape as regards supplying forage to the stockraising units?

The picture of the country's feed land is motley and varied. In the Ukraine, Siberia, the Volga region, and North Kazakhstan the colors are increasingly yellow instead of green. In many regions here the hot dry winds have scorched and desiccated the grass and grain crops. The livestock are on meager rations. And indeed for future use they are having to procure feed literally a blade at a time and buy hay and straw, procuring them on the side.

But the central oblasts of Russia, the North Caucasus, Belorussia, and the Ukraine are rich in abundant arable land. Here the grass has been harvested and the outlook is good for the harvest of corn and other crops. For all the complexities of the year the stockraising units can be provided with sufficient feed. Which, incidentally, is what many farms are doing, enlisting city dwellers to the green harvest and trying to interest people in working in the meadows. Many kolkhozes [collective farms] and sovkhozes [state farms] of the Ukraine, Belorussia, and the RSFSR [Russian Soviet Federated Socialist Republic] have laid in 1.5-2 tonnes of hay per cow. They do not stop work even in the rain and use all-weather harvesting technology, completing drying using active ventilation, and producing cured hay with preservatives, grass meal, and granules.

But there are also many obstacles here, and although they are not new they have set people's teeth on edge and are impeding work considerably and again the peasant is without resources and is left to face the harvest alone. Even simple twine to tie up the bales of hay is impossible to find. And where can you get preservatives, film to cover the trenches, not to mention balers, stackers, and combine harvesters. The existing pool of vehicles is also often not used because there are no spare parts.

The pace of work on the meadows is extremely slow. So far considerably less feed has been laid in as compared to the same time last year. The feed procurement workers' job is not going well in Uzbekistan, Kyrgyzstan, Altay Kray, and Leningrad, Amur, and several other oblasts. The situation in Armenia is particularly bad: Here stocks of feed are several times less than last year and the stockraising units production output has been nearly halved. How are they thinking of emerging from the situation? Are they pinning their hopes on imported mixed feed and the purchase of meat and milk on the side? But these calculations are hardly justified, for specialists' forecasts show that a smaller grain harvest than last year is expected in the country. That means there may be difficulties with mixed feed. What conclusion is to be drawn from this? Procure more coarse and succulent feed and compensate for the shortage of grain forage, and make people interested in doing this.

In Vorispolskiy Rayon, Kiev Oblast, for instance, they have organized free snacks. The attention, concern, and additional food have made it possible to raise labor productivity considerably. A quite good effect is produced by payment in kind, the countersale of goods in short supply, and the organization of patronage assistance. In a number of oblasts the rural inhabitants have stipulated in advance the terms of this assistance and now it is a great help to them.

But sometimes because of organizational confusion, for economic reasons, or perhaps simply because of the reluctance of individual leaders of industrial enterprises to offer assistance, the city remains deaf to the requests of the kolkhozes and sovkhozes. This is giving rise to a reaction in response from the countryside. A wave of complaints has swept the country from oblast agrarian unions and kolkhoz councils voicing the resolve to restrict the delivery of meat and milk to the cities unless the cities change their attitude toward the countryside's needs and help them to lay in feed and bring in the harvest. These threats could be implemented. Who will gain? Not the city dweller at any rate, we think. So should the matter be taken to the point of obstruction?

Harvesting Figures for Last Week of July

PM0108133091 Moscow SELSKAYA ZHIZN in Russian 1 Aug 91 p 1

[USSR Ministry of Agriculture and Food Press Center report: "Grain: Some Sell It, Others Rake It in"]

[Text] In the past week, good weather conditions have persisted for the most part along the entire front of harvesting operations; only in the western Ukraine were there stoppages because of rain.

As of 29 July on the kolkhozes and sovkhozes grain crops had been cut from an area of 33.2 million hectares, and threshed on 30.1 million hectares. The pace of work is better than last year's: Compared with the same date, the mowing is 7.7 million hectares ahead, and the threshing 7.6 million hectares ahead. The south of the country is completing the threshing of early grain crops. Meanwhile farms in Bryansk, Vladimir, Ivanovo, and Kaluga Oblasts have only just embarked on the mass grain harvest.

From the harvested area, 68 million tonnes of grain has been threshed, or nearly 6 million tonnes less than last year. The average threshing amounts to 22.6 quintals per hectare, a shortfall of more than 10 quintals compared to last year. In the RSFSR grain crops are producing 21.9 quintals per hectare, in the Ukraine 28.2 quintals, and in Belorussia 29.4 quintals. Kazakhstan has suffered severely from drought, and here the harvest amounts to 10.5 quintals per hectare as of that date.

While the harvesting is ahead compared with last year, the same cannot be said of grain sales. Only 15.3 million tonnes of grain have come into the state resources. Its availability for sale amounted to only 22.5 percent on 29 July. To put it more simply, nearly four-fifths of all the threshings are still on the farms, while in Kirghizia, Tajikistan, Uzbekistan, and Georgia, out of every quintal threshed, they have dispatched for sale... between two and nine kilograms. The increase in purchases in the past week totaled 5 million tonnes across the country. Grain deliveries toward the state order and tax in kind are proceeding extremely unsatisfactorily in Voronezh, Volgograd, Samara, Saratov, Lugansk, Zaporozhye, Poltava, and Kherson Oblasts and Krasnodar and Stavropol Krays.

Grain deliveries into state resources must be stepped up. The storehouses need grain!

Feed procurement is continuing everywhere. Sown and natural grasses have been cut on an area of 50.4 million hectares. More coarse and succulent feeds have been procured than by the same date last year on the farms of Belorussia, Moldova, Latvia, and the Central, Volga-Vyatka, and Central Chernozem regions of the RSFSR [Russian Soviet Federated Socialist Republic]. In the other republics and regions the pace of feed procurement is behind last year's.

The Ukraine, Udmurtia, and Bryansk Oblast are now pulling the flax. The harvesting of early potatoes for delivery to industrial centers is under way everywhere in the Ukraine, Krasnodar Kray, Rostov Oblast, the North Ossetian SSR [Soviet Socialist Republic], and the republics of Central Asia and the Transcaucasus.

An extremely strained situation has emerged as regards the provision of material and technical resources to the farms, particularly spare parts for tractors and harvesting equipment. Enterprises of the Ministry of Automotive and Agricultural Machine Building that have failed disastrously with deliveries of subassemblies, mechanisms, and spare parts include the Kharkov Tractor Motors Plant, the "Kharkovskiy Zavod 'Serp i Molot'" Production Association, the Berdyansk Reaper Production Association, the "Khersonskiy Kombaynovyy Zavod" Production Association, the "Kiyevtraktorodetal" Production Association, the "Gomselmash" Production Association, and the "Simferopolselmash" Plant.

There has been a large shortfall in supplies of fuel and lubricants to the harvesting and grain procurement regions.

Agricultural Developments for 24-31 July

LD0108013591

[Editorial Report] The following is a compilation of reports on agricultural developments in the USSR from 24 to 31 July. Source and GMT time of broadcast are given in parentheses at the end of each item.

24 July

Brest and Grodno Oblasts have harvested the first hay crop, with Minsk and Gomel Oblasts close to completion. Vitebsk and Mogilev Oblasts have not begun harvesting but it is possible to complete it within a week. Overall, more than 3 million tonnes of hay have been produced. Compared with last year this is an increase of 11 percent. Due to bad weather though, the corn crop has been unsuccessful. (Minsk Radio Minsk Network in Belorussian, 1725)

25 July

More than 1 million ha of wheat in the Kuban have been threshed. The yield this year is in excess of 42 q/ha. (Moscow All-Union Radio First Program Radio-1 Network in Russian, 1000)

26-27 July

No fileworthy items monitored.

28 July

Despite the drought, the grain harvest in Orel Oblast averages 22 quintals per ha. (Moscow All-Union Radio Mayak Network in Russian, 1200)

In Stavropol Kray, 1.5 million tonnes of wheat have been delivered to grain elevators and grain reception centers. Only 300,000 tonnes remain to be delivered to fulfill the Kray's state order. (Moscow Central Television Vostok Program and Orbita Networks in Russian, 1530)

Despite the heavy workload for combines and the shortage of fuel, Odessa Oblast farmers are now working on the second half of the harvest area. The average yield of grain is a little over 30 q/ha. A total of 1.835 tonnes of barley, wheat, and other crops have been delivered to the threshing floors of collective and state farms. (Moscow All-Union Radio First Program Radio-1 Network in Russian, 1900)

29-30 July

No fileworthy items monitored.

31 July

Farmers in the northern Caucasus have completed wheat harvesting in the Kuban. A total of 2.25 million tonnes of bread grain has been put into the state reserve. (Moscow All-Union Radio Mayak Network in Russian, 0200)

More than 750,000 ha wheat and barley have been cultivated in the Uzbekistan Soviet Socialist Republic. This is an increase of 60,000 ha over last year. (Tashkent Radio Tashkent Network in Uzbek, 0300)

Damage to the Moldova harvest is still increasing due to recent torrential rains. Grain crops are expected to amount to only 1.2 million tonnes. (Moscow TASS International Service in Russian, 1219)

Scientific

Cosmonauts Complete Experimental Structure

PM0108093191 Moscow Central Television First Program Network in Russian 1800 GMT 27 Jul 91

[From the "Vremya" newscast: Report by A. Gerasimov, V. Safonov, and Yu. Gvozd]

[Text] Today's working day in open space of the Soviet cosmonauts Anatoliy Artsebarskiy and Sergey Krikalev lasted six hours and 49 minutes. Our correspondent reports from the Flight Control Center.

[Gerasimov] It has been said that construction work in space is proceeding faster than on earth. This statement was fully vindicated today. The current crew of the "Mir" orbital complex has taken just over 24 hours to build the 14-meter "Sofora" experimental structure—as high as a five-story house. The reason why construction work in space is progressing faster than on earth is that every installation operation is rehearsed many times before in the laboratory. At the "Energiya" science and production association, for example, a special stand simulating weightlessness has been built. This clever structure enables the test workers to work in conditions which closely resemble space conditions. "Sofora" too was assembled many times over on the factory floor before it was dispatched into space. If these methods could be introduced throughout our industry, we would have much to be proud of.

It is not difficult to understand Anatoliy Artsebarskiy and Sergey Krikalev, who, on their own initiative, placed a Soviet flag atop the girder. After all, our country has not totally fallen apart yet and there are still many things which we do better than anyone else in the world.

[Unidentified cosmonaut] Work on the space construction project has been completed. A vast amount of experience has been gained which will unquestionably be utilized in the future. We hope that the problems which exist today—we do not want to speak about them now—will be conquered by reason and common sense and that everything will proceed normally.

[Gerasimov] But the cosmonauts' working day ended with an alert. On the way back the visor on the crew commander's spacesuit steamed up and Anatoliy ended up in a fog, so to speak. The flight engineer had to carry out the last operations for both of them, and then act as guide to Artsebarskiy. Fortunately, all ended well, and the cosmonauts are now resting. The guys have more than two months left in orbit and they may have to go out into open space a couple more times.

Designer on 'Clean Rooms' for Technology Industy

PM0108082391 Moscow Central Television First Program Network in Russian 0715 GMT 26 Jul 91

[From the "Innovation" program: Interview with A. Yegorov, Russian Innovation Concern chief designer, by unidentified correspondent]

[Text] [A. Yegorov, "Rosinkon" (Russian Innovation Concern) chief designer for laminate isolation rooms] The clean rooms produced by our plant are used in the microelectronics and radio equipment industry. We already have considerable experience in the production of these units which meet the required cleanliness standards, down to three dust particles per litre—there is such a unit of measurement.

In 1990 we produced clean rooms with a total floorspace of some 20,000 square meters. They are expensive. This year the price is fluctuating between 2,000 and 4,000 rubles per square meter.

[Unidentified correspondent] Such rooms are presumably needed not only in the radio and electronics industry but also elsewhere?

[Yegorov] Absolutely. The experience gained in the radioelectronics and microelectronics industry is not only applicable elsewhere, it must be applied in our daily life. In medicine, for example. In operating theaters and in post-surgery care. For example, rooms for patients who have undergone transplantation of an internal

organ, bone-marrow transplantation for example after Chernobyl, require the same cleanliness standards as microelectronics production facilities.

The food industry also requires high cleanliness standards, but unfortunately we have been unable to obtain them, possibly because we lack the funds for these tasks, vital tasks, you understand... This concerns us all—you, me, and everyone else. At present, in cooperation with the Russian Innovation Concern, we have decided to use our experience for these purposes, which I would describe as humanitarian purposes.

The first of these rooms will be installed at the Russian Pediatric Hospital Clinic.

[Unidentified correspondent] Where is that?

[Yegorov] On Leninskiy Prospekt, No. 113.

Military

General Shlyaga Addresses Military Journalists

PM2907151591 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 23 Jul 91 First Edition p 1

[Unattributed report: "Military Theme"; first paragraph is introduction]

[Text] As has already been reported, Colonel General N. Shlyaga, chief of the Main Military-Political Directorate of the USSR Armed Forces and USSR first deputy defense minister, held a conference 19 July with military journalists working in the central mass media and the Ministry of Defense's press organs. We are publishing a account of his report at this conference.

Having pointed out the importance of an objective and honest interpretation in the central newspapers and on radio and television of questions of military organizational development, life in the Army and Navy, and the molding of defense awareness in our people and of respect for military work, Col. Gen. Shlyaga emphasized that this work's significance in the present circumstances continues to grow. Why?

First and foremost because there can be no question of complete external security for our country today. The assertion which a few people have enunciated that our state has one enemy—its own military-industrial complex—can only be interpreted as political posturing whose aim is to destroy our statehood and its support in the shape of the Army and Navy.

The significance of accurate information also increases because the Armed Forces have already become transformed into the object of overt political claims from the various parties and movements which have declared themselves in opposition to the CPSU. Antisocialist forces are attempting to form their own structures in the Army and Navy, to find supporters among the servicemen and members of their families. Yesterday's overt blackening of the Armed Forces is today being diluted by attempts to court various categories of servicemen.

We cannot fail to take into consideration the fact that a very complex situation has developed in the ideological sphere, and in the mass media itself. A multitude of new journals of diverse hues has appeared in the political arena. At the end of last year, 1,250 periodicals had been registered. Many of these rained down on the reader a torrent of tendentious and sometimes even openly false information. KURANTY, ROSSIYSKAYA GAZETA, MOSKOVSKIYE NOVOSTI, MEGAPOLIS-EKSPRESS, SOBESEDNIK, and other so-called independent publications go beyond objectivity as soon as they begin to discuss the CPSU, the fate of the Union, the Union government, and the Armed Forces. By manipulating the public consciousness these publications artificially engender tension around our problems and attempt to substantiate the absurd notion that the Armed Forces are unnecessary, that is, to create a unique model of a state without an army.

All this has a demoralizing effect on society, its spiritual condition, and its attitude toward defending the Fatherland. Society's defense awareness is falling. Draft evasion has now become a massive phenomenon. In 1990 86,000 recruits failed to show up at the military commissariats. The shortfall of military personnel in the Army has gotten to such a level that it is increasing the tension of military service and people's physical and moral and psychological fatigue.

In certain republics laws are being adopted which encourage not only draft evasion but also desertion. It has become the rule that local organs of power do not carry out their responsibilities with regard to military units.

After making a detailed analysis of the work of the central newspapers' and radio and television's military departments, and pointing out the feebleness of several of them in studying and presenting in a convincing manner the complexity and contradictoriness of the processes under way within and around the Armed Forces, the chief of the Main Military-Political Directorate emphasized that a new level of work was necessary. Immeasurably more responsibility is needed, as well as professionalism and conscientiousness, linkage of the work with today's realities, with the situation which has developed in the country and the Armed Forces, and concentration on the key questions.

The first of these is: to increase the mass media's activity in ensuring ideological backup for the military reform. We regard it first and foremost as a means to strengthen links between society and the Army, for the military reform is a matter which affects all society, each of our country's citizens. The military reform is designed to resolve many urgent problems of military building. It is

necessary in the future to attach much significance to displaying the processes taking place within its framework.

The second focus of attention is the transformation of the party political structures.

By today they have passed through the most complex part of their formation: Their status and tasks have been legislatively defined; an intradepartmental normative base for the new organs has been created; the voluminous and important work to divide up the USSR Armed Forces' political and party structures along vertical lines has been completed; the entire reorganization of the political structures with their simultaneous assimilation of their new functional responsibilities will be completed by 1 September.

The third focus is the social sphere of the Armed Forces. Here the situation is very complex. We have in actual fact lost the source of accommodation acquisition represented by its allocation by local soviets. The reason for this—economic autonomy and the market. An immense quantity of apartments is being retained by those who are no longer linked with the Ministry of Defense but live on the territory of closed military townships and are not guaranteed accommodation from the housing stock of the local organs of power.

There are other problems as well. In particular, more than 220,000 servicemen's wives have not found employment. About 200,000 children of servicemen require places in preschool institutions. One in five officers' families—and one in three in terms of those officers returning from abroad—is forced to live apart. The budget deficit for the family of an officer of the rank of captain, which consists of four people with a nonworking wife, is more than 200 rubles a month.

The fourth focus of attention is the Army and society. This involves the portrayal of the Army and Navy's social role in our society, and concern for the prestige of military service and the unbreakable historical and spiritual link between the Armed Forces and the people, and their responsibility for the fate and security of the Fatherland. It is important to adduce arguments to explain the reasons for using army subunits in regions of interethnic conflict, the humanity and evenhandedness of servicemen's actions, and the baselessness of rumors being disseminated about the possibility of a military coup. No one should make capital out of decisions—which are unpopular in the Army itself—regarding its use for purposes other than those specified.

The fifth focus is the struggle to further strengthen military discipline and regulation order, and to rally the multinational military collectives. This is a wide spectrum of problems for many of the mass media, which, in our view, have not utilized all their resources. The questions cited have today acquired a statewide, political tenor. We need a system embracing articles in the central press and appearances on television and radio. Only in this way is it possible to take the ground from under the feet of those people who have created political speculation around the Army, and to show the true face of those who shift exclusively onto military cadres the responsibility for the "gap" in young people's education, including the contingent of draft-age youth.

The sixth focus is the area of patriotic and international education. On the subject of problems of this kind, Col. Gen. Shlyaga emphasized that it is necessary to actively oppose the stream of lies with regard to the history of the Fatherland and the Armed Forces, and to raise to a sufficiently prestigious level the Soviet soldier's heroic exploit during the Great Patriotic War. Here it is necessary to use more fully the opportunities given by the 50th anniversaries of the main events of wartime and preparations for the 50th anniversary of victory.

Military Official Views Problems of Spring Draft

PM2607120991 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 23 Jul 91 Union Edition p 2

[Interview with Lieutenant General I. Matveyev, deputy chief of the USSR Armed Forces General Staff Main Directorate, by V. Litovkin; date and place of interview not stated; first paragraph is introduction: "The Draft is Finished—But There is No One to Serve"]

[Text] The spring draft, announced by the USSR Cabinet of Ministers, into the ranks of the Armed Forces, the KGB and the USSR MVD [Ministry of Internal Affairs] troops, the railroad troops, and other military formations has ended. What are its results and how was the problem of the draft resolved in the republics that are not signing the Union Treaty? Lieutenant General I. Matveyev, deputy chief of the USSR Armed Forces General Staff Main Directorate, answered these questions put to him by our correspondent.

"The draft campaign this year was much more complex than in fall of last year," Ivan Vasilyevich said. "The plan of the spring draft was only fulfilled by 91.4 percent, whereas in the fall the figure was 96.4 percent. As a result, despite the continuing reduction of the army and navy we still have not managed to fully make up the numerical strength of the personnel that was released into the reserve.

"If you cite the specific regional figures, this is the picture: Russia, the Ukraine, including its Western oblasts, Belorussia, Azerbaijan, and also Moscow (I mention it in order to correct the mistake in your newspaper made by the POSTFAKTUM agency) have all fulfilled the plan by 100 percent.

"The Central Asian republics have not fulfilled the plan (the figure for Uzbekistan is only 84.6 percent. In the rest the figure is just over 90 percent). And the draft was disrupted in the following republics: Lithuania (12.3 percent), Latvia (30.8 percent), Estonia (30.3 percent), Armenia (16.5 percent), Georgia (8.1 percent), and Moldova (81.4 percent of the list)."

[Litovkin] Which nationalities are best represented among those who did go to serve in these republics?

[Matveyev] On the whole, the Russian-speaking nationalities, so to speak, although there are some young people from the indigenous nationalities. We have spoken to many of them, even some who avoided the draft, and their parents. And they repeatedly told us that they would have gone to serve where they were ordered to go, but they were afraid that the local authorities would oppress them for taking such a step...

In a word, the problem rests on large-scale politics and the legislative "wars" which the localities are waging against the Union legal norms. Let me cite just two examples: The leadership of Uzbekistan adopted a decision not to send the republic's young mean to the military construction detachments. And no one remembers any more that after the destructive earthquake of 1966 it was the military construction personnel that restored Tashkent and raised it from ashes and ruins.

And then Armenia asked us to form several military construction detachments from among the republic's boys to restore the cities and villages that were destroyed by the earthquake. We carried out its request. Where are these soldiers? They ran off to their homes—but the republic leadership is not taking responsibility for that.

[Litovkin] But many republics have declared their sovereignty and they have declared that the Union laws do not extend to them...

[Matveyev] No one is making any attempts on their sovereignty and no one is repealing it. But while they remain within the borders of the USSR the Union laws operate there, and that includes the law on leaving the Union. If and when this happens, we will hold a different discussion.

[Litovkin] So you are saying that the Ministry of Defense does not recognize laws on defense that have been adopted in certain republics, including laws on alternative service?

[Matveyev] Precisely. Our ministry is a Union one and is guided by Union legislation. And that is why it deems these acts to be anticonstitutional and, incidentally, they have been repealed by the USSR president. But the saddest thing here is that such legislation is putting young people in an abnormal and ambiguous situation. Where are the guarantees that their alternative service will be counted as military service if there is no Union law?

It all rests on the absence of the Union Treaty. It is because of that that a new law on universal military service which stipulates such service still has not been adopted. Other laws are also missing which would remove many problems if they were adopted.

[Litovkin] But what is the point of talking about something that does not exist? How can we get out of the present situation?

[Matveyev] By carrying out those laws that do exist. Think about it. At the moment, we are over 500,000 men short as regards compulsory service personnel. This means that an enormous additional burden is placed on those that are in the ranks. We cannot provide the prescribed rest for crews who return from combat duty, as there are not enough specialists on the ships to go out to sea. We have no one to put on guard. In many units soldiers are going on guard within a day, not having had sufficient time to rest properly. And in some places, they are also staffing officers' details, which is not stipulated in any regulations. And then we still need to assist in gathering the harvest. Who will do this? All this cannot fail to influence the psychological state of the army and its position.

Because of various deferments—family situation, state of health, the continuation of education, work in special sectors of the national economy, or criminal conviction—we can only draft 43 out of every 100 young people. The Army is becoming a worker-peasant army, its intellectual standard is falling... Who will profit from this?

[Litovkin] But maybe the solution is to reduce the number of units and ships, protect stores using technical means, and transfer to a professional staffing basis?

[Matveyev] The reduction of the army is a question that should not be directed at me, but at the president and the Supreme Soviet. They take such decisions on the basis of military-political and strategic assessments of the situation in the world, whereas we, the military, just carry them out. But I can remind you that our Armed Forces have already been reduced by 500,000 men, and thousands of missiles, tanks, aircraft, and guns have been eliminated... This process is continuing.

We are not opposed to professionalization; such an experiment has now been started in the Navy. We are also resolving questions of technical defense of the arsenals. But the trouble is that they cannot be carried out in one day, so to speak, by means of a directive. We need a base. Both a social one and a technical one. We do not have this at the moment.

And this means that we need accord rather than confrontation, we need an understanding of the situation, and the interest of the whole of society in the solution of defense problems.

Moscow District Army Unit Launches TV Center

PM3007082891 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 25 Jul 91 First Edition p 1

[Unattributed report under general heading "Army and Navy News Service": "The Ninth Unit Television Center Is on Air"]

[Text] A television center has been set up in one of the units of the Moscow Military District.

Now, in addition to items dealing with the life of the country and the republic, shots of training centers familiar to servicemen and "pictures" from their own life have appeared on the television screens. The presenter regularly brings viewers the unit's latest news, and political workers Lieutenant Colonel V. Litvinchuk and Lieutenant Colonel A. Gerasimov have spoken on the air along with other prestigious figures from the unit. As well as the permanent studio there is also a mobile studio which can bring reports from the scene of an event. The television center is headed (on a voluntary basis) by Captain A. Shvagin, who has put a great deal of effort and energy into setting it up.

Lvov Officer Cadets To Sail on Training Ship

PM3007082991 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 25 Jul 91 First Edition p 1

[Unattributed report under general heading "Army and Navy News Service": "Sea Wolves From Lvov Leave for Cruise Around Europe"]

[Text] Students from the naval department at Lvov Higher Military-Political Academy in the Western Ukraine, which is far from seas and oceans, have arrived at a Black Sea Fleet training course for combat unit deputy commanders engaged in military-political work.

They will set off around Europe on the training ship Perekop. The future officers have already gotten acquainted with the crew. Bon Voyage!

OMON Official on Proposed New Administration

LD0108125791 Riga Radio Riga International in Latvian 0430 GMT 1 Aug 91

[Text] The coordinator of the Baltic OMON [Special Purpose Militia Detachment] units, Nikolay Goncharenko, has presented proposals to the USSR Interior Ministry for the creation of a new interregional administration in the Baltics that would be answerable only to Moscow. The task of the new administration would be to combat organized crime, to be carried out by the Black Berets. In the event of the creation of the administration, the main force for its support would be the Riga and Vilnius OMON units, which in such a case would no longer be answerable to the USSR Interior Ministry. Support for the creation of such an administration has already been expressed by Deputy Interior Minister Vitaliy Sidorov during his visit to Riga.

Estonia

Republic Foreign Ministry on Attack in Lithuania

OW0108025791 Moscow BALTFAX in English 1600 GMT 31 Jul 91

[Transmitted via KYODO]

[Text] Estonia's Foreign Ministry has circulated a statement today, July 31, concerning the attack on the Lithuanian customs point resulting in 6 men killed. "The responsibility for the attack rests on the Soviet leadership no matter who organized or carried out the provocation," it says.

"The incident seems to have been deliberately timed for the visit of the U.S. President to Moscow," stresses the statement.

"In view of the tragic consequences of the incident and to prevent an escalation of violence on the borders of the Baltic states with the USSR international observers should be posted along them," it suggests.

The statement expresses condolences with the families of the victims and the entire Lithuanian people.

Estonia To Pay Millions for Soviet Goods

OW0108051691 Moscow BALTFAX in English 1900 GMT 31 Jul 91

["Estonia Has To Pay $906M in 1992 To Stay Independent"; transmitted via KYODO]

[Text] Over 1992, Estonia will have to spend $906m to buy fuel, grain, sugar, salt, medicines and other essential goods from the Soviet Union if world prices are used. This information has been carried by the "ARIPAEV" newspaper on July 31.

The Baltic states are known to have proposed to the Soviet Union that their trade be based on the principles of clearing, but the latter is opposed to this.

Republic Newspaper Assesses Enterprise Prospects

OW0108051591 Moscow BALTFAX in English 1900 GMT 31 Jul 91

[Transmitted via KYODO]

[Text] An Estonian newspaper name "ARIPAEV" has reported the results of a study conducted this year by a team of Estonian economists to assess the prospects of Estonian-based enterprises owned by the centre.

According to the newspaper, the study, which was aimed at evaluating the usefulness of each enterprise, disclosed that the Soviet Union could shut down 13 of its enterprises and quickly launch alternative facilities elsewhere to replace them. According to the information of an expert of Estonia's Ministry of the Economy, Mr. Sergey Trifonov, the USSR has already begun getting ready for it.

However, five enterprises (chemical and metallurgical integrated works in Sillamae, "Estonkabel", "Ilmarine" machine building plant, "Volta" which accounts for 33 percent of Soviet output of electric motors, and the Tallinn machine-building plant producing equipment for the oil and gas industries) would have to be replaced at great cost, which is why the Soviet Union would be prepared to purchase their output even for foreign exchange.

'Drunk Young Men' Reportedly Attempt Escape

OW3007040091 Moscow BALTFAX in English 1930 GMT 29 Jun 91

[Transmitted via KYODO]

[Text] As an orderly policeman of the Estonian Saaremaa Island's prefecture told BF [BALTFAX], on July 28 evening at about 10:30 p.m. six drunk young men took to the open sea in a motor boat which they had stolen at the Veere port. However, in half an hour they were detained by Soviet sea border guards.

The young men had no sailing license and some of them had no documents. Two of them said the company was going to cross the Baltic Sea and stay in Sweden. The orderly policemen believes their intention was not serious and the incident will not be considered as an attempt to violate the Soviet state border. Some of the young men have already been released, the others remain in custody.

Soldier Found Dead in Barracks in Estonia

OW2907065191 Moscow BALTFAX in English 1230 GMT 26 Jul 91

[Transmitted via KYODO]

[Text] According to the "BALTFAX" correspondent in Kohtla Yarve in Estonia Dmitriy Padalka a soldier in one of the military units stationed in this town was found dead.

It is assumed that he hung himself due to psychological distress. The previous day Padalka had managed to escape from the barracks in the direction of Leningrad but was caught and returned. A military commission is starting an investigation into the case.

Latvia

Official Denies Riga OMON Involved in Incident

OW0108030391 Moscow BALTFAX in English 1600 GMT 31 Jul 91

[Transmitted via KYODO]

[Text] Deputy-commander of the Riga OMON (riot police) Major A. Rudoy has told the BALTFAX correspondent concerning last night's events on the border between Lithuania and Belorussia that the earliest his unit heard of the attack on the border post in Medininkai was Wednesday morning.

Major Rudoy flatly denied the unit's involvement in the incident.

More on Republic Stance Toward Ruble Program

LD3107173191 Moscow All-Union Radio First Program Radio-1 Network in Russian 0700 GMT 31 Jul 91

[Text] The Government of Latvia has decided to participate in implementation of the ruble convertibility program only in the capacity of an observer, since it does not believe the program is practicable. This was announced to the press by Aigvars Plotkans, advisor to the Latvian Government Economic Affairs Administration. In accordance with this program, it is proposed to attain ruble convertibility as early as January 1992. On the territory of the USSR all payments in foreign currency will be ended, and enterprises will sell foreign currency revenues to the state. The Latvian Government is of the opinion that this program destroys the sovereignty of the republics.

Republic Oil Enterprise Cancels Gasoline Coupons

LD3107090691 Riga Radio Riga Network in Latvian 1730 GMT 29 Jul 91

[Text] Starting today the Latvijas Nafta (Latvian Oil) state enterprise has laid down a new procedure for supplying private motor vehicles with fuel, especially with Brand 76 gasoline. All types of coupons have been canceled and gasoline is filled only into the tanks of motor vehicles or motorcycles, but not into pitchers or other containers that are carried. This is because at present the republic is 20,000 tonnes short of gasoline a month, Latvijas Nafta Commercial Director Rudolfs Baskevics said. But with coupons it is possible to store gasoline unnecessarily.

The fuel processing works of Russia fulfilled their commitment to supply 100,000 tonnes of gasoline by June, and will sell more at the state price. We must [buy] gasoline at agreement prices, but these are high and the Latvijas Nafta enterprise suffers a loss. Therefore a proposal has been submitted for the government to raise the price of gasoline by 10 kopecks. Gasoline would then cost 50-60 kopecks a liter, and, in comparison with the Ukraine, it would be half the price; there the official gasoline prices at the state filling stations are from 90 kopecks to 1.10 rubles a liter.

A new procedure has been laid down also for supplying state motor vehicle transportation with fuel against unified coupons. It will be possible to receive at one time for urban trips 50 liters, but for inter-city haulage 150 liters of gasoline. Gasoline supplies for motor vehicles of emergency aid, fire and medical services are not being restricted.

Lithuania

Further Coverage on Medininkai Border Attack

OW0108013591 Moscow BALTFAX in English 1000 GMT 31 Jul 91

[Transmitted via KYODO]

[Text] BF [BALTFAX] has been informed by the press service the Lithuanian Government that at 3 a.m. on Wednesday unidentified persons attacked the Lithuanian customs checkpoint Medininkai on the Belorussian border. 6 men were killed in the attack.

In a telephone conversation with BF's correspondent the head of the Department of Home Defense Audrius Butkiavicius confirmed the report. He said there were 3 policemen and 5 customs officials at the checkpoint at the time of the attack, 6 of them were killed and 2 severely wounded.

The Lithuanian Interior Minister Marijonas Misiukonis and the Lithuanian Procurator General Arturas Paulauskas have left for the site.

Deputy head of the Department of Home Defense Vaitgaitis has said that "border control services should be armed if we want to prevent such incidents in the future."

A news conference with the chairman of the Lithuanian Parliament Vytautas Landsbergis on the incident is due at noon in Vilnius.

Meanwhile, BF has been informed by the public relations center of the USSR Interior Ministry that according to preliminary reports, the commander of the Vilnius Black Berets Boleslav Makutynovich has stated

that not a single man from his unit was in the said area on the Belorussian border last night.

Gorbachev Comments on Attack Cited

OW0108020391 Moscow BALTFAX in English 1600 GMT 31 Jul 91

[Transmitted via KYODO]

[Text] At the joint press-conference of the USSR and U.S. Presidents, July 31, the Soviet leader was asked about the incident at the Lithuanian customs post on the border with Belorussia resulting in 6 deaths. Mikhail Gorbachev said the tragedy was made known to him in Novo Ogarevo where he was staying with George Bush. He was given three versions of the event, but he refused to divulge them or comment on them. He authorized the USSR KGB chief Vladimir Kryuchkov to take on the investigation.

"I will monitor the case," promised Mikhail Gorbachev. "As soon as we come near a peaceful settlement of this or that question, reactionary forces attempt to frustrate the process," he said.

Prime Minister Sends Message to President Bush

LD0108121691 Vilnius Radio Vilnius Network in Lithuanian 0900 GMT 1 Aug 91

[Excerpts] The Lithuanian prime minister, in a telegram to U.S. President Bush, writes: Esteemed President, it is with great concern that the Government of the Republic of Lithuania informs you about the continuing acts of terror on the territory of the Republic of Lithuania. The culprits of the most acts of terror carried out during the last few months have been established: They are the USSR Ministry of Internal Affairs special purpose militia detachment [OMON] units and other military servicemen. [passage omitted]

This act of terror was carried out at the time when the meeting of the presidents of the USSR and the United States was in progress. This poses a threat of great danger to the stability in the Baltic region. Taking into consideration the crimes committed by the USSR Ministry of Internal Affairs OMON units earlier, we believe that a relevant investigation into the crimes should also be carried out by representatives at the Union level. At the same time, we propose that the United States serve as an intermediary in setting up an international commission of experts to carry out an objective investigation into these crimes. This will ease the dangerously increasing tension in the society. [passage omitted]

Vagnorius on Medininkai Incident

LD3107224891 Vilnius Radio Vilnius International Service in Lithuanian 2100 GMT 31 Jul 91

[Excerpts] [passage omitted] Prime Minister Gediminas Vagnorius, in a special statement, reports that telegrams have been sent to the presidents of the Soviet Union and of the United States, to the UN Human Rights Commission and Amnesty International, asking to form a group of experts to investigate the Medininkai incident objectively. [passage omitted]

The statement by Prime Minister Gediminas Vagnorius says that data from the investigation, which has started, clearly demonstrates that this crime was well organized, with advance preparations to carry it out.

The Government of the Republic of Lithuania has formed a government commission to investigate the crime. Apart from this, decisions have been made to increase security for police officials, the country's Defense Department officials and customs officials while discharging their duties, and at border control posts in special conditions, by making use of mobile and other police units.

Striving to reduce dangerous tension among the people, the Government of the Republic of Lithuania has repeatedly appealed to the Soviet Union's leaders, demanding that terrorist Special Purpose Militia Detachment [OMON] and the repressive units of the Soviet Union's Ministry of Internal Affairs be withdrawn immediately from Lithuania, that the television tower and other buildings seized by the Soviet Union's military be released, and that servicemen appointed by the Soviet Union who have been and are committing crimes be severely punished.

During this testing and difficult time, the Government of the Republic of Lithuania asks all people in Lithuania to be calm, and not to give in to provocations. Our weapon is peaceful struggle, democracy, and cohesion, says the statement by Gediminas Vagnorius.

On behalf of the government he expressed sincere sympathy to the families and relatives of the men who perished. They will be given a state funeral.

Further on Vagnorius Comments on Attack

OW0108020191 Moscow BALTFAX in English 1900 GMT 31 Jul 91

[Transmitted via KYODO]

[Text] A statement by Lithuanian's Prime Minister, Mr. Gediminas Vagnorius, in connection with an incident at a Lithuania's customs checkpoint on its border with Belorussia in which at least six people died has been made public in Vilnius.

The document says that "an extremely atrocious terrorist act has been committed. Preliminary results of investigation have uncovered evidence that the crime had been carefully planned."

Lithuania's Government, the statement goes on, has taken a decision on measures to ensure the safety of police, Home Defense Department and customs officials. Lithuania's Interior Ministry, Department of

Home Defense and Customs Department should coordinate all their actions with the republic's government, as well as strictly perform their functions.

A telegram has been dispatched to the presidents of the USSR and the U.S.A. Mikhail Gorbachev and George Bush, as well as to the UN with an appeal to set up an international expert team to investigate the incident.

Given the present situation, the government of the republic has once again requested that the Soviet leadership withdraw from the territory of the republic "the terrorist detachments of the special purpose police (OMON) of the Interior Ministry of the USSR and other repressive forces," as well as free the TV tower and other facilities which were seized by the military as far back as January.

Lithuanian Government has once again called on the government in Moscow to start constructive talks.

"We are calling on all residents of Lithuania to behave calmly and not fall for provocations," Mr. Vagnorius says in his statement. The statement also contains condolences to the relatives of Lithuanian customs officials and policemen who died in the incident.

Landsbergis: No Armed Response

LD0108010191 Vilnius Radio Vilnius International Service in Lithuanian 2100 GMT 31 Jul 91

[Text] The provisional defense leadership met this evening to discuss security measures, above all, for tonight. The Lithuanian Government, which met for almost the whole day, strengthened the protection of the Lithuanian border posts. Speaking in the evening on television, Vytautas Landsbergis stressed that Lithuania is not taking any armed action in response and will strive for justice legally. However, the chain of provocations has not yet ended, and attempts may be made to provoke some armed action in response. If this is unsuccessful, they may try to perform, on their own, an attack on their own people, perhaps wearing the uniforms of those Lithuanian officials they have seized in the past. Vytautas Landsbergis noted that the OMON or Russian soldiers may be a target by the KGB. Apart from that, last night's killings may have been organized by special KGB murderers. He also noted that the Soviet Union's official mass information media today were busily engaged in spreading misinformation, maintaining, among other things, that there is tension between Lithuania and Belorussia. There is nothing between Lithuania and Belorussia; there is nothing between Lithuania and Russia; there is the struggle for freedom, said Vytautas Landsbergis.

Landsbergis: Attack 'Political Provocation'

OW0108020691 Moscow BALTFAX in English 1330 GMT 31 Jul 91

[Transmitted via KYODO]

[Text] At a Wednesday briefing the Chairman of the Lithuanian Parliament Vytautas Landsbergis made two assumptions concerning the attack on the Lithuanian Checkpoint Medininkai. As BF [BALTFAX] has reported, 6 persons were killed in the attack (two Lithuanian policemen from the Aras task force, two police patrolmen and two customs officials) and two customs officials were severely wounded. According to the latest reports, one of them died in hospital.

Landsbergis said that the attack is either the handiwork of Soviet military men or the Black Berets, or an operation of the mafia which is not interested in the normal functioning of customs checkpoints.

The Lithuanian leader described the tragic incident as "a political provocation of right-wing forces with the purpose of casting a shadow on the Moscow summit."

"It is intolerable for some people when two countries come closer to each other and begin a peaceful business-like dialogue", Landsbergis said.

At the briefing it was said that the bomb that exploded outside the staff of the division of USSR Interior Ministry troops in Vilnius in the early hours of Wednesday had been probably dropped from an automobile driving by.

Pugo Offers Assistance on Incident

OW0108021891 Moscow BALTFAX in English 1330 GMT 31 Jul 91

[Transmitted via KYODO]

[Text] The public relations center of the USSR Interior Ministry has informed our correspondent that the commanders of the Black Beret units of Vilnius and Riga deny involvement in the attack.

The Soviet Interior Minister Boris Pugo has said he was shocked by the tragedy and will take all possible steps to find the criminals, a center spokesman told BF [BALTFAX].

He said, Pugo emphasised that the USSR Interior Ministry is ready to offer all necessary assistance to Lithuanian law-enforcement bodies in investigating the incident [sentence as received]. Pugo was especially sorry that the tragedy occurred at the time of promising talks between the leaders of the USSR and the USA.

A group of experts from the USSR Interior Ministry has got down to work at the site of the tragedy.

District Military Council on Killings

LD0108145991 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1417 GMT 1 Aug 91

[By TASS correspondent Valeriy Zaytsev]

[Text] Riga, 1 Aug (TASS)—The Lithuanian leader's version that the Armed Forces and the USSR Ministry of

Internal Affairs have been involved in murder is an attempt "to slander and discredit the Soviet Army as a whole and the personnel of the Baltic Military District in particular by deliberately portraying the image of it as an enemy, the culprit and the source of all the ills of the Lithuanian people," a statement by the Military Council of the Baltic Military District says. This document was circulated here today in conection with the tragic incident of the night of 30/31 July at the customs post in Lithuania and the speech by Vytautas Landsbergis, chairman of the Lithuanian Supreme Council.

This act of terrorism, the statement notes, is already being used as a pretext and a "weighty argument" for inflaming anti-Soviet hysteria and anti-Army psychosis not only in the Baltic region but also in other Union republics. Clearly, it was no accident that over the course of two weeks a widespread propaganda campaign of rumors about alleged prepared attacks on Lithuanian installations by members of the military dressed in civilian clothes, and even of a military coup in the republic, has been conducted. On Wednesday, the Presidium of the Lithuanian Supreme Council adopted a statement about "terrorist activity" of the USSR Armed Forces on Lithuanian territory. These actions are clearly directing public opinion toward a negative perception of the very fact ot the existence of the Baltic Military District and other armed structures in the territory of the Baltic region.

While expressing regret about what happened and sympathizing with the families of those who died, the district's military council states—with all due responsibility—that Army structures were totally uninvolved in the action that was perpetrated.

"We resolutely reject all attempts to hold the Army responsible for what happened," the statement emphasizes. "We consider such actions to be another deliberate step by destructive forces in society, which are consistently and persistently striving to drive a wedge between the Army and the people, and to play "the Army card" for their egotistic, anti-people purposes, and to undermine the talks in Moscow between the USSR and United States and redirect the participants in the summit meeting to immediate resolution of the Baltic question as a whole and the Lithuanian question in particular. Together with all healthy forces of society, we state our resolute protest and demand a speedy and objective investigation of the act of terrorism and punishment of the culprits according to the full severity of Soviet law."

Supreme Council To Convene Session

OW0108024991 Moscow BALTFAX in English 1600 GMT 31 Jul 91

[Transmitted via KYODO]

[Text] The Presidium of Lithuania's Supreme Soviet decided July 31 to convene an early session of parliament August 1 with only one point on the agenda: "The Terrorist and Repressive Structures of the USSR in Lithuania."

The previous, third, session of Lithuania's Supreme Soviet ended July 30 expecting to convene next time in September.

BALTFAX reports from Vilnius that the government commission set up today to investigate the incident at the border post in Medininkai will be led by Vice-Premier Sigmas Vaisvila who will also organize the funeral of the killed Lithuania customs officers and policemen at the government expense.

Council Examines Incident

LD0108105191

[Editorial Report] Vilnius Radio Vilnius Network in Lithuanian at 0900 GMT on 1 August, in its "Midday News" program presented by Jurate Valanciute, includes a report by reporter Algis Usas from the studio at the legislature about the extraordinary session of the Lithuanian Supreme Council convened on the decision of the Supreme Council Presidium.

Usas says that the deputies honored the memory of those killed with a minute's silence. Following this, deputies were given all available information about the massacre. Vytautas Landsbergis, chairman of the Supreme Council, assessed all the aspects of this event from a political point of view. He also informed about the reaction of foreign states and governments.

Usas says that Deputy Prime Minister Zigmas Vaisvila told the deputies that "at this minute the two wounded officials are still alive, but the condition of one of them is hopeless. The prime minister said that the government is taking all necessary measures to protect the people of Lithuania."

Usas adds that Zigmas Vaisvila pointed out that "the murder was prepared in advance and was carried out in a very professional manner. The task was to destroy people. Nothing was taken from the customs house, and the state flag was not stolen."

The reporter says that Arturas Paulauskas, procurator general of the Republic of Lithuania, reported to the deputies that "five or six versions of the crime are emerging, but he can not say anything specific yet. He mentioned some details: The victims were shot while lying down and from a very close range—from a distance of 10 centimeters; five bullets and 12 cartridge cases were found. The culprits, whose number has not yet been established, came across a cornfield."

Usas says that Audrius Butkevicius, director general of the Department for the Protection of the Country, said that "this is political terrorism linked with the entire Soviet Union."

At the moment, Usas says, the deputies are discussing the documents on the subject.

Extraordinary Session on Incident

LD0108083391 Moscow TASS in English 0723 GMT 1 Aug 91

[By TASS correspondent Kazis Uscila]

[Text] Vilnius August 1 TASS—Following tragic developments at a customs post on the border between Lithuania and Belorussia, in the course of which six people were killed and two wounded, the Presidium of the Lithuanian Parliament decided to convene an extraordinary parliamentary session today.

The issue to be discussed is "terroristic and repressive structures of the Soviet Union in Lithuania." It was also decided to proclaim August 3, the day of the funeral of the victims, to be the day of mourning.

The idea is being imposed on the republic that the tragedy was the result of actions of the Soviet Union's military structures. Most hints are directed at the special militia units (OMON) of the Soviet Interior Ministry.

Vilnius residents picketed yesterday the building of the Lithuanian Communist Party Central Committee. They protested against the party, which they are blaming for organising the crime.

In the evening republican television broadcast an interview with Boleslav Makutynovich, commander of the OMON detachment. He said that they were in no way interested in the worsening of the situation as a result of the tragedy. He assured the public of their desire to take an active part in uncovering the crime.

Mykolas Burokevicius, first secretary of the Central Committee of the Lithuanian Communist Party and chairman of the Congress of Lithuanian Democratic Forces, issued an appeal to citizens of the Soviet Union. It says that political provocations are continuing in Lithuania. "Over the past several days the republican mass media were conducting an active instigating campaign against the Soviet Union and its institutions in Lithuania," he said.

According to Burokevicius, simultaneously with the tragedy at the customs post, unidentified persons staged an explosion in Vilnius outside the headquarters of an Interior Ministry division. The building was seriously damaged.

The leader of Lithuanian communists expressed condolences to the families of the dead and wounded customs officers and said that "Lithuania's extremist forces usually time their provocations to coincide with the developments, which are of much importance both for the world community and for this country. The purpose of these provocations is to interfere with the successful talks between Mikhail Gorbachev and U.S. President George Bush."

The appeal of Mykolas Burokevicius to the Lithuanian people, broadcast by Vilnius television on Wednesday, says that "one should look for organisers of the murder not among Soviet Army servicemen or Interior Ministry workers, but among fascist-like groups, which are vitally interested in denigrating Soviet institutions."

The Secretariat of the Lithuanian Communist Party Central Committee expressed resolute protest against actions of the organisers and executors of provocations and crimes. "The leadership of the Lithuanian parliament and government bears full responsibility for these crimes. The government, which is pursuing an anti-Soviet separatist policy, created illegal armed groups and is continually encouraging them to criminal actions," the statement of the Secretariat says.

Burokevicius on 'Anti-Soviet' Policy

LD3107214691 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 2005 GMT 31 Jul 91

[By TASS correspondent Kaziz Uscila]

[Text] Vilnius, 31 July (TASS)—The Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of Lithuania has decided to call an extraordinary session of the republic's Parliament on 1 August, in connection with the tragic events at a customs post on Lithuania's border with Belorussia, in which six people were killed and two injured.

The issue on the agenda is "the Soviet Union's terrorist and repressive structures in Lithuania". It was also decided to declare 3 August, when the funerals of those who died are held, a day of mourning.

The opinion that the tragedy was the handiwork of the Soviet Union's military structures is gaining ground in the republic, with most hints directed at the OMON [special purpose militia detachments] of the USSR Interior Ministry.

Residents of the capital today held a mass picket outside the building of the Communist Party of Lithuania's [CPL] Central Committee to protest against the CPL, which they regard as the organizer of this crime.

In the evening, the republic's television carried an interview with OMON commander Boleslav Makutynovich, who stated that the exacerbation of the situation brought on by the tragedy "does not benefit us" and gave an assurance of his desire to actively participate in solving the crime.

Mykolas Burokevicius, first secretary of the CPL Central Committee and chairman of the Democratic Forces Congress of the republic, has delivered an address to USSR citizens, which notes that political provocations in Lithuania are continuing. "An active campaign to stir people up against the Soviet Union and its institutions in Lithuania has been waged in the republic's mass media throughout recent days."

Mykolas Burokevicius reported that unknown persons caused an explosion at the building of the headquarters of a USSR Interior Ministry division in the city of Vilnius at the same time as the tragedy at the customs post. The building sustained great material damage. Residential buildings nearby also suffered from the blast.

While expressing condolences to the families of the dead and injured customs officials, the leader of the Lithuanian communists stated that "as a rule, Lithuania's extremist forces time their provocations to coincide with events of great importance both for the world community and for our country. The aim of these provocations is to prevent successful talks between Mikhail Gorbachev and U.S. President George Bush."

Mykolas Burokevicius' address to the Lithuanian people, which was carried on Vilnius television today, says, in particular, that "you should not look among Soviet army servicemen or USSR Interior Ministry staff for the organizers of killings of people, but among the current fascist-style groups, which have a profound interest in blackening the reputation of Soviet insitutions."

The Secretariat of the CPL Central Committee has expressed a resolute protest against the actions of those who organize and carry out provocations and crimes. "Full responsibility for these crimes rests with the leadership of the Supreme Soviet and Government of Lithuania, which, in pursuing an anti-Soviet, separatist policy, have set up illegal armed formations and are constantly inciting them to commit criminal acts," the statement issued by the Secretariat of the CPL Central Committee says.

Deputy Notes 'Disinformation' on Attack

LD3107185991

[Editorial report] Vilnius Radio Vilnius Network in Lithuanian at 1600 GMT on 31 July broadcasts 5 minutes of live interviews with Vidmantas Pavilionis and Vladimiras Jarmolenko, deputies of the Supreme Council of the Republic of Lithuania.

Deputy Pavilionis notes that various items of disinformation are coming in at present and that the number of soldiers on the streets of Vilnius, Kaunas and other towns has increased. He continues: "There are very many coincidences and a lot of strange information is coming even from Moscow itself and from official sources. Thus, the head of the Soviet Union's KGB, Vladimir Kryuchkov, has stated that he contacted the chairman of the Lithuanian Supreme Council, Vytautas Landsbergis, and offered to cooperate, and that he told President Bush about this. But we know that this is disinformation, because Chairman Landsbergis has not spoken to Kryuchkov."

Pavilionis goes on: "There is also TASS disinformation to the effect that one of the wounded customs officials has died. Both wounded officials are at present in the hospital. The explosion which took place last night also provokes thoughts that it was staged so that, after counting the OMON [special purpose militia detachment] men present in their unit, it would be possible to say that the OMON had not taken part. Meanwhile, yesterday evening one OMON vehicle was noticed near the border control post. Caterpillar tracks were noticed there. This shows that heavier mechinery has been prepared for an attack on the customs hut, if the original plan did not succeed. I think that investigation will clarify all this."

Pavilionis appeals to all people in Lithuania to be careful and not give in to provocations, and to the servicemen of the Soviet army stationed in Lithuania to take care of the protection of their units, not to give in to provocations, and "to inform our corresponding services about extraordinary events or suspicious persons near their units or places where their families reside."

A similar statement is repeated by deputy Jarmolenko in Russian.

Officials Cited on Incident

OW0108041891 Moscow INTERFAX in English 1630 GMT 31 Jul 91

[From the "Diplomatic Panorama": "Provocation in Lithuania: Is It Aimed Against Gorbachev-Bush Summit?"; transmitted via KYODO]

[Text] Soviet Foreign Ministry senior official who asked not to be identified described the tragic incident in Lithuania as "dirty, bloody and dirty machinations of those who are not interested in the normalization of the Soviet-American relations."

"Only naive people can believe, he went on, that it is a mere coincidence. I think that this murder and explosion are arranged to coincide with the Moscow summit. And who is responsible for that? It is evident that their wish is to turn back the present situation in the Soviet-American relations."

The presidents will surely have a lot of questions to answer", he said. [quotation marks as received]

There was an explosion last night at 2:48 [2348 GMT on 30 July] just in the very centre of Vilnius near the Soviet Interior Ministry's Headquarters. The blast left a crater on the road, shattered windows on the building's facade and woke up residents from nearby districts.

It has been suggested at the briefing by the head of the Lithuanian Parliament V. Landsbergis that, according to the latest information, the bomb was thrown from a passing car.

Independent political observer Algimantas Zhukes informed "DP" [Diplomatic Panorama] on the phone that the type of the crater and the character of destructions testified, according to experts, that the bomb was planted under the pavement's tiles near the building. If

that supposition is correct, it is evident that the explosion had been a provocation designed to produce a lot of noise and reduce destruction to the minimum.

About 5:00 a.m. a man, reportedly a driver from Yaroslavl passing the customs-house in Medininkai stopped near the sentinels' booth. He entered it and saw 6 corpses and 2 heavily wounded customs officers.

2 Lithuanian policemen from the special force "Aras" Lithuanian OMON [Special Purpose Militia Detachment] were killed and their weapons stolen. 2 customs officers and 2 workers of the Lithuanian road service were also killed. One of those wounded died unconscious in a hospital and the other remained in a grave condition. [as received] A. Zhukas said that physicians were worried for the life of one of them.

All of them were killed inside the customs-house by headshots. Sounds of shots reported by the Soviet TV news service were heard neither by local residents nor by those who were at the next post at a 2 km distance.

Vytautas Landsbergis brought up 2 versions: It was managed by the Soviet military or OMON or by the mafia which tries to hinder activities of the customs posts. He also said that these interests might have merged.

At the same time TASS distributed an OMON's statement rejecting its alleged participation in the incident. Acording to Zhukas, the Vilnius Military Commandant, Colonel Belous, had no information about the explosion and as far as the incident in the customs-house was concerned he said that the military had nothing to do with it.

According to Zhukas, V. Landsbergis described at the press-conference that tragic incident as a political provocation of the right aimed to cast gloom over the Moscow summit. "Somebody feels sick and tired when the 2 countries get closer and conduct a calm business-like dialogue"—he said.

Further on Explosion in Vilnius

OW0108020091 Moscow BALTFAX in English 1000 GMT 31 Jul 91

[Transmitted via KYODO]

[Text] The press bureau of the Lithuanian Government has informed BF [BALTFAX] that there was an explosion at 2.48 a.m. on Wednesday [2348 GMT on 30 July] in Sapega St. in Vilnius outside the building of the staff of a Soviet Army unit.

The blast broke windows in four stories of the said building and all windows in the house across the street.

Interior Ministry Reports Calm Night

LD0108082791 Moscow TASS in English 0744 GMT 1 Aug 91

[By TASS correspondent Kazis Uscila]

[Text] Vilnius August 1 TASS—The past night in Lithuania was relatively calm, the republic Interior Ministry announced this morning.

According to the Lithuanian Health Ministry, both Lithuanian officials wounded in the attack at the Medininkai customs post on the night to [as received] July 31 are in grave but stable condition. It had been earlier reported that one of them died.

Radio Independent Lithuania today broadcast a statement by Prime Minister Gediminas Vagnorius about the killing of six police and customs officers.

The Lithuanian premier urged the Soviet leaders "immediately to withdraw terrorist OMON (special police) units of the USSR Interior Ministry and other repressive formations" from the republic.

He demanded the evacuation of USSR military units from Lithuanian radio, television and other buildings and called on the USSR leadership "to start without delay constructive negotiations with the Republic of Lithuania."

The Lithuanian Government announced an award of 500,000 rubles for information that would help uncover the crime.

The Lithuanian Parliament begins an emergency session today in connection with the tragic accident and the ensuing sharp aggravation of the situation.

Decree on Mourning for Victims

LD3107172191 Vilnius Radio Vilnius Network in Lithuanian 1600 GMT 31 Jul 91

[Text] The Presidium of the Supreme Council of the Republic of Lithuania decrees:

On 3 August, the day of the funeral of the officials of the Republic of Lithuania murdered at the Medininkai border control post, to proclaim a day of mourning and to hoist on the territory of the Republic of Lithuania the state flag of mourning.

To propose to the organizing committee of the fourth world Lithuanian sport contests not to organize any sport events on the day of mourning.

'Continuing Aggression' Criticized

OW0108034091 Moscow BALTFAX in English 1900 GMT 31 Jul 91

[Transmitted via KYODO]

[Text] The Presidium of Lithuania's Supreme Soviet has called a day of mourning in the republic on August 3 when the funeral will be held of the men killed July 31 at the customs post on the border with Belorussia.

The Presidium has also issued a statement accusing the USSR of "continuing aggression launched January 13, still occupying by armed force the buildings of Lithuanian television and other facilities." The aggression has been lately escalated—goes on the statement which condemns repeated attacks by the USSR repressive structures on Lithuanian border guards and other citizens.

The Presidium warns that "responsibilility for the crimes, including the attack of July 31, cannot be evaded by their organizers and perpetrators whoever they are".

Internal Affairs Personnel Changes Reported

LD0108142491 Vilnius Radio Vilnius Network in Lithuanian 1300 GMT 1 Aug 91

[Text] The Government of the Republic of Lithuania, in a decision on 31 July, released Marijonas Misiukonis from the post of acting minister of the Ministry of Internal Affairs at his own request, as of 1 August.

As of 31 July Petras Liubartas, general commissar of the police department of the Lithuanian Ministry of Internal Affairs and deputy minister of the Ministry of Internal Affairs, has been recalled from his annual leave and appointed general commissar of the Lithuanian Ministry of Internal Affairs police department and first deputy of the Lithuanian Ministry of Internal Affairs.

Agreement With Russian Republic Summarized

OW3107054291 Moscow BALTFAX in English 1700 GMT 30 Jul 91

[Transmitted via KYODO]

[Text] At the request of BALTFAX subscribers, we publish a summary of the agreement between the Russian Federation and Lithuania "On Cooperation in the Economic and Socio-Cultural Development of the Kaliningrad Region of the Russian Federation", signed on July 29, alongside the inter-state treaty between Lithuania and the Russian Federation.

The document says that the Lithuanian Republic guarantees unhindered passage of natural gas supplied by the Russian Federation through a pipe-line through Lithuania to the Kaliningrad region.

The Russian Federation and Lithuania are planning to establish a favourable customs regime between the Kaliningrad region of the Russian Federation and the Lithuanian republic.

The sides will conclude agreements regulating the passage of the Russian Federation's loads and means of transportation by railways, motorways and air through Lithuania's territory, and those of the Lithuanian republic through the territory of the Kaliningrad region.

The sides confirm their desire to maintain and broaden economic contacts between the enterprises and entrepreneurs of the Kaliningrad region of the Russian Federation and the Lithuanian Republic.

The sides have agreed to send their economic representatives to Kaliningrad and Vilnius in order to broaden trade and economic contacts between the Kaliningrad region of the Russian Federation and the Lithuanian Republic.

The agreement on the Kaliningrad region has been concluded for a term of five years. Upon the expiration of this term it will be automatically prolonged for the same term if neither side refuses to do so, or decides to change it.

Treaty Prospects Viewed

PM3107160391 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 26 Jul 91 Union Edition p 2

[N. Lashkevich report: "Lithuania on Road to Treaty With Russia"]

[Text] A Lithuanian Republic Supreme Soviet Presidium session has confirmed the members of the delegation which will come to Moscow to sign a treaty on the bases of interstate relations between Lithuania and Russia.

The delegation comprises V. Landsbergis, chairman of the Supreme Soviet (leader); C. Stankevicius, his deputy; G. Vagnorius, prime minister; A. Saudargas, foreign minister; E. Zingeris [as transliterated], chairman of the Deputies' Commission for Foreign Affairs; and V. Yarmolenko [as transliterated], deputy of the Supreme Soviet.

It is expected that the treaty will be signed 29 July.

Indeed, one of the most important aspects of the forthcoming agreement is the problem of the rights of Russians in Lithuania and of Lithuanians in Russia. V. Landsbergis' words at a meeting with journalists a week ago indicated that, should the treaty be ratified before 3 November 1991 (the day the two-year deadline for implementing the Republic Law on Citizenship expires), then republic inhabitants who came to Lithuania after 3 November 1989—and so do not have the right to Lithuanian citizenship but do have the right to Russian citizenship—will be able, if they so wish, to acquire Lithuanian citizenship and, accordingly, the right to take part in privatization and receive investment checks. Moreover, the treaty provides guarantees for Russians wishing to leave Lithuania. This aspiration has already been expressed in particular by a group of workers at the Mazeikiai Oil Refinery. They asked about en bloc resettlement at an oil-refining enterprise in Russia on the condition that they receive social protection. In this

connection Yu. Roshchin, RSFSR [Russian Soviet Federated Socialist Republic] deputy minister for labor, and M. Aleksandrov, deputy of the RSFSR Supreme Soviet, are in Lithuania at the moment. At a meeting with Landsbergis, the belief was expressed that the corresponding accords will be drafted this very week. Incidentally, rumors that around 150,000 people intend to emigrate from Lithuania in the near future are greatly exaggerated. However, in general the exit trend will evidently increase.

Of course, Russians living in the republic attach great hope to the treaty. Many see Russia as the guarantor of the rights of Russians and the non-Lithuanian population in Lithuania as a whole. Previously, the Lithuanian Communist Party laid claim to this role, often using the "Russian question" for its own political ends. Now the situation may change. Admittedly, a few days ago another defender of Russians in Lithuania emerged. VMESTE I NARAVNE [TOGETHER AND EQUAL], the newspaper of the Socialist Federation of Working People (an organization close to the Lithuanian Communist Party), promulgated a declaration on the founding of an association of Russian citizens resident in Lithuania. The new association, "Rossiya," is known to very few people so far (it uses a post-office box as a postal address), but it has spoken of the unconditional acknowledgment of Russian state sovereignty and the need for it to extend to association members in Lithuania. The organization declared its readiness to represent the interests of USSR citizens in the republic and also expressed an aspiration for loyal and businesslike relations with the Lithuanian Republic's official authorities.

In Lithuania, the news of the imminent signing of a treaty with Russia has been met with optimism. Many politicians suggest that it will serve as a stimulus for the dialogue with the USSR, talks which have been at a standstill for a year now. In reply to IZVESTIYA's question at a news conference dedicated to the rights of national minorities, First Deputy Foreign Minister V. Katkus [as transliterated] stressed the important role of the Lithuanian and Russian missions which are being opened in Vilnius and Moscow, and also drew attention to one feature of the treaty which allows for talk of a legal basis for interstate relations between Lithuania and Russia. In his opinion, the treaty will also provide an opportunity to normalize interethnic relations in Lithuania.

Much is expected of the treaty. Will the hopes be vindicated?

Republic Supreme Council Session Concluded

LD3107213191 Vilnius Radio Vilnius Network in Russian 2030 GMT 30 Jul 91

[Excerpts] Today was the final session of the Supreme Council of the Republic of Lithuania. [passage omitted] This morning the deputies examined the program of work of the fourth session of the Supreme Council. This will start on 10 September and end on 23 December. During that period over 60 juridical acts are due to be passed.

Further on Session

LD3107175191 Moscow All-Union Radio First Program Radio-1 Network in Russian 1000 GMT 31 Jul 91

[Text] The privatization of agricultural property is to start in Lithuania from October. This is provided for by a law adopted at the session of the republic's Supreme Council.

On the last day of its work, the Supreme Council heard information from the head of the Lithuanian parliament on the signing of a treaty on the bases of inter-state relations between the Lithuanian Republic and the Russian Soviet Federated Socialist Republic. A resolution was passed on relations with the SFRY republics of Croatia and Slovenia. The parliament endorsed a law on the powers of the provisional defense leadership: it has been given the right, in recesses between sessions, to make decisions essential for the defense of the state which are binding on all institutions of executive power in the event of particular danger.

Yeltsin Comments on Summit, Novo-Ogarevo

PM3107154991 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 1 Aug 91 Union Edition p 2

[Report by G. Alimov: "B. Yeltsin: We Are Certain That M. Gorbachev Is Now Irrevocably Inclined To Reform"]

[Text] On 20 July in his residence in the Kremlin, Boris Yeltsin met with U.S. President George Bush. The time allotted to the talk (first one on one and then with an expanded range of participants) was strictly consistent with protocol—40 minutes. President Bush was the first foreign guest to be received in the Kremlin by the head of Russia in his new capacity. "How are things with you?" Bush asked Yeltsin. "It is a constant struggle," the latter replied with a smile.

Immediately after the meeting Yeltsin and Bush came out to meet us. The Russian president commented on the meeting as follows:

"The main questions discussed were the situation in the Russian Federation and the country, questions of the Union treaty, and why its signing has been delayed. Then we continued the dialogue that we had in Washington on the implementation of a number of programs of the Russian Federation."

Yeltsin recalled the matter at issue. Russia and the United States intend to cooperate closely in the field of processing and storing agricultural produce, in the field of conversion, industrial probationary courses and training for cadres for the market economy, and the creation of joint transport companies. Yeltsin said that there is headway in all these matters. The Russian president thanked Bush for "being so prompt in lending impetus to our accords."

"In addition," Boris Nikolayevich continued, "we have agreed after the Union treaty has been signed to switch to the official enshrinement of relations, either with a memorandum or with an agreement between Russia and the United States. I am satisfied."

To judge by the extensive commentary by the U.S. President, who agreed with B. Yeltsin's opinion, the meeting was fruitful, although no documents were signed.

It so happened that the two presidents had no opportunity to answer other questions. Nonetheless, the most patient and steadfast were rewarded when, after seeing off Bush, the Russian president emerged from the first entrance of the Kremlin palace. He agreed to answer a few questions. First of all, journalists were interested in the details of the night meeting (the night of 29-30 July) in Novo-Ogarevo between the three presidents—M. Gorbachev, B. Yeltsin, and N. Nazarbayev. Although it was not advertised, we still knew of the meeting. Boris Nikolayevich himself was somewhat surprised. "Strange, strange, we agreed not to talk about it at all," he said. However, so there should be no gossip, he decided to give a brief commentary. First, the first and ninth article of the draft Union treaty have been settled. A compromise draft has been adopted that had been suggested but was not adopted at the time.

"Then there was a talk at the macrolevel," Yeltsin said. "Major strategic problems of this year and of 1992 and 1993 were raised. How to resolve them, how we are to implement the Union treaty and the reforms, and what paths to outline. After that talk—a very large, serious, and lengthy talk—I personally became certain that now at last Gorbachev will not charge from side to side, he is indeed now inclined irrevocably toward reform. Another guarantee is what he stated at the conference of the 'Seven.' That also very much commits him. That is why we democratic forces should now be certain that he will not let us down now as he did in January, February, and March, but will proceed along a democratic path, the path of reforms, and we shall correspondingly support him. I think that regarding the decree on departyization, too, for the sake of avoiding the destruction of a certain stability in our mutual relations, he will not set about repealing that decree."

"Did you talk about this decree?"

"Yes, we did, we said it should be looked at in the Constitutional Oversight Committee, although I sent a reply there saying that we cannot defer the start of the decree's implementation. It will begin to operate as of 4 August."

"What problems were discussed at what you called the macrolevel?"

"For instance, the question of dividing property. I myself wanted to sign a decree about this, but he (M. Gorbachev—IZVESTIYA editor) promised that as soon as the signing of the new Union treaty begins in August, he will publish a decree stating that property is being divided. On the territory of Russia, what has not been handed over to the authority of the Union will be under the republic's jurisdiction. That is important for us. We must carry out privatization as rapidly as possible and put an end to uncertainty as soon as possible. There was also a discussion of questions of the structure of presidential power, questions of the Constitution, the elections—we had in mind the country's Supreme Soviet and president—and of nationwide elections. We also spoke of food questions, questions of the harvest, about what will happen to us as of January—when things will be complicated, for this year the harvest is worse than last year. Questions of foreign economic relations and our independence were also raised, as were questions of licensing and customs services, which must be of dual subordination. Many, many questions...."

Returning to the decree on departyization, Yeltsin confirmed that it is no accident that it appeared on the eve of the CPSU Central Committee plenum.

"I opened this second front so the reactionary forces that wanted to organize powerful volleys against Gorbachev would throw their efforts toward this second front. And that is what happened."

As for the meeting with Vytautas Landsbergis here, to judge by the Russian president's reply, it was just a "pleasant accident" and was not engineered to the meeting between Gorbachev and Bush.

"The Russian and U.S. views regarding these republics (the Baltic republics—IZVESTIYA editor) coincide," B. Yeltsin stated. "They must be given the opportunity to acquire independence and, if they want, to leave the Union. Unfortunately, President Gorbachev has a different opinion. But perhaps he will change it after yesterday's discussions. Incidentally, we discussed the Baltic republics, Azerbaijan, Armenia, and Moldova....

Yeltsin Press Secretary Views Gorbachev Talks

OW3107050491 Moscow INTERFAX in English 1645 GMT 30 Jul 91

[Transmitted via KYODO]

[Text] Press Secretary of the Russian Federation's President, Pavel Voshchanov, confirmed in an interview to INTERFAX that Boris Yeltsin and Mikhail Gorbachev had had talks which began on Monday evening and ended on Tuesday, at 3 a.m. During the talks the Soviet President accepted the proposal of the Russian Federation's leaders to establish a one-channel taxing system in combination with the procedure whereby the republic would transfer a fixed share of its income to the Centre.

Thus the last obstacle hampering Russia's signing the Union Treaty was cleared.

Pavel Voshchanov said that the meeting was also attended by President of Kazakhstan, Nursultan Nazarbayev.

He also noted that on the initiative of the Soviet president, besides problems of coordinating the Union Treaty, the parties discussed Boris Yeltsin's Decree on Departyization. Pavel Voshchanov remarked that "relations between the two presidents did not change in connection with the decree."

Yeltsin Meeting With Bush Discussed

LD3007223391

[Editorial Report] Moscow Russian Television Network in Russian at 1647 GMT on 30 July, in its regular "Vesti" newscast carries a two minute report on RSFSR President Boris Yeltsin's comments following a meeting with U.S. President George Bush in Moscow on 30 July, by correspondent Yu. Kiselev.

Kiselev notes that this was the third meeting between Yeltsin and Bush, but the first since Yeltsin officially assumed his presidential duties. The video reportage includes footage of Bush and Yeltsin meeting journalists, at which the two expressed their satisfaction. Yeltsin says: "And after the signing of the Union treaty, we shall maintain our links and contacts with the Department of Commerce and the Department of the Treasury, and the Department of Agriculture, in order—already after this—to move on to legalizing our relation, or memorandums or agreements."

Kiselev then continues: "And about something else which already has a direct bearing on Soviet-U.S. talks and the meeting between Yeltsin and Bush. It became known today that from 2030 to 0300 last night, a meeting took place at Novo-Ogarevo between Gorbachev, Yeltsin and Nazarbayev. So far we do not know anything about the details, but Yeltsin's aides said that questions discussed in particular were issues connected with the last paragraphs of the new Union treaty, of the Novo-Ogarevo process; and also, on the USSR president's initiative, the question of Yeltsin's decree on departyization was touched on. As one of Gorbachev's advisers said, after this meeting the relations between Yeltsin and the USSR president did not deteriorate."

Republic Supports Signing of START Treaty

LD3107170191 Moscow TASS in English 1625 GMT 31 Jul 91

[By TASS diplomatic correspondent Lyudmila Aleksandrova]

[Text] Moscow July 31 TASS—Russian authorities fully support the signing of the historic START treaty which has "immense significance" and "turns a new page in Soviet-U.S. relations," Russian Federation Prime Minister Ivan Silayev told TASS. "It will be undoubtedly received positively, with enthusiasm and hope across the world and in our country," Silayev said.

The prime minister represented leadership of the largest Union republic at the signing ceremony in the Grand Kremlin Palace today. At the ceremony U.S. President George Bush and Soviet President Mikhail Gorbachev signed the strategic arms reduction treaty.

Russian Federation President Boris Yeltsin failed to attend the ceremony.

Present among the Soviet side were prominent politicians, statesmen, military leaders, and diplomats. President of Kazakhstan Nursultan Nazarbayev was the only leader of a Union republic present. Journalists who attended the ceremony drew attention to the absence of the Russian president.

On Tuesday Yeltsin did not take part in the Soviet-U.S. talks either, although the official program [words indistinct] participation.

As Soviet presidential spokesman Vitaliy Ignatenko assured a briefing on Tuesday, the absence of the Russian Federation president was agreed upon on Monday between Gorbachev and Yeltsin.

Yeltsin Offers Condolences for Lithuanian 'Crime'

LD3107142191 Moscow Radio Rossii Network in Russian 1300 GMT 31 Jul 91

[Text] In connection with yesterday's tragic events in Lithuania the Russian Information Agency reports that Pavel Voshchanov, a press secretary of the Russian Soviet Federated Socialist Republic [RSFSR] president, has been instructed to make known to the mass media the stance of Russian President Boris Yeltsin.

Whoever was to blame for this crime, which I harshly condemn, I sincerely offer my condolences with families and relatives of those who perished and with the leadership of the Lithuanian republic. Having found out about the incident, I immediately got in touch with Vytautas Landsbergis, chairman of the Lithuanian Supreme Soviet. My attitude toward the incident will be expressed after I have found out all the circumstances of the tragedy. Nevertheless, I would like to state even now that in order to prevent the possibility of future incidents I insist that OMON [Special Purpose Militia Detachments] subdivisions should be withdrawan from the Lithuanian republic.

I would remind you that I have been quoting Pavel Voshchanov's statement given to the Russian Information Agency, the statement which he made on behalf of RSFSR President Boris Yeltsin.

Yeltsin Issues Decree on Powers of Moscow Mayor

OW0108043791 Moscow INTERFAX in English 1030 GMT 31 Jul 91

[Transmitted via KYODO]

[Text] The Russian President Boris Yeltsin has issued a decree on the powers of the Moscow Mayor stressing that before the adoption of the Russian law on the status of the capital and in order to systematize the executive arm of power in Moscow the city Mayor is made the legal follower of the executive committee of the Moscow City Council and district executive committees as well as the City Council of Zelenograd.

In this context Mayor Gavriil Popov is to complete the formation of the industrial and territorial structures of executive bodies as well as the appointment of their heads by September 1.

Under the decree the Mayor will also be in charge of the means earmarked from the Union and Russian budgets for the needs of Moscow.

Further Reaction to Yeltsin Departyization Decree

Not Aimed at Trade Union Functions

LD3107195191 Moscow TASS in English 1931 GMT 31 Jul 91

[By TASS correspondent Vladimir Yegorov]

[Text] Moscow July 31 TASS—During a meeting with Vladimir Shcherbakov, chairman of the General Confederation of Soviet Trade Unions (GCTU) today, Russia's President Boris Yeltsin expressed readiness to cooperate with the largest organisation of Soviet working people.

The two sides gave special attention to the social protection of working people during the transition to a market economy, a spokesman for the GCTU press centre told TASS.

Out of first-priority tasks of the Russian government and trade unions, Yeltsin singled out the creation of a mechanism to protect the low-incomed sections of the population, and to raise the minimum wage of workers soon.

The president of Russia agreed with the GCTU stand that trade union property that has been created on workers' money should be common and indivisible and protected from encroachments from whatever side.

Shcherbakov brought it to the notice of the president of Russia that, despite the repeated elucidations, the presidential decree on departyization ("on the termination of the functioning of the organisational structures of political parties and mass social movements in state agencies, institutions and organisations in the Russian Federation") is interpreted in various ways at the local level.

Attempts are being made, in particular, to limit the activities of trade unions and at times remove them from factories and institutions. GCTU member organisations put forward demands to introduce changes to the decree's provisions concerning the activities of trade unions.

Yeltsin reaffirmed that the departyization decree provisions are in no way aimed at limiting the functions of trade unions or at infringing upon their rights. On the contrary, the role of trade unions during the transition to a market grows, he said. They have the right to exercise social protection of working people of the republic in accordance with their own decrees and the USSR law on trade unions.

Murmansk Shipyard Welcomes Policy

PM3107135591 Moscow Central Television First Program Network in Russian 2055 GMT 26 Jul 91

[From the "Television News Service" newscast: Report by V. Anuchin and A. Uchinin, from Murmansk shipyard]

[Text] [Anuchin] The Murmansk shipyard is one of the city's biggest enterprises. Tens of thousands of people work here. Incidentally, it's also one of the city's biggest party organizations. What is rank-and-file Communists' view of the president's decree on ending the activities of organizational structures of political parties and mass public movements at state organs, institutions, and organizations of the RSFSR [Russian Soviet Federated Socialist Republic]?

[Technologist A.S. Malyshev] I believe that, given the great multitude of parties, if every party had its representatives at the enterprise, this could lead to nothing good.

[Unidentified worker] Production is production. It should not depend on politics. Everyone should work. If they want to engage in politics, let them do it after work.

[Lathe operator A.I. Yakhontov] I also believe that the decree is a correct step. There is no other way. Fragmentation is setting in at work, people are joining various parties. Let them do it, but outside the factory gates. What is needed now is work and more work.

[Anuchin] You are also a Communist?

[Yakhontov] Yes. The economic situation is such that we simply need to work, and work hard, otherwise we will simply go bust. [video shows shipyard installations]

Isakov Protests Decision on Emergency Budget

LD3107084391 Moscow Radio Rossii Network in Russian 2046 GMT 30 Jul 91

[Text] The Russian Soviet Federated Socialist Republic Supreme Soviet Presidium has examined the question of the implementation of the republican budget whose deficit in the first half-year alone has doubled the figure planned for the year. Based on an idea of Russian Prime Minister Silayev, a decision on an emergency budget has been adopted. Eighteen voted in favor, one expressed no opinion, and one opposed it. That was Vladimir Isakov, chairman of the Soviet of the Republic. He made a statement to the press in which he expressed his protest at the numerous juridical violations that accompanied the adoption of this decision. In his opinion it consolidated the practice of the lack of control and irresponsibility in the utilization of funds.

So we do not know whether to be pleased that the emergency budget has indeed been adopted, or to regret the juridical mistakes that accompanied it. Incidentally, both of them give cause for regret.

Tatarstan Presidential Council Formed

LD0108020391 Moscow All-Union Radio First Program Radio-1 Network in Russian 1900 GMT 31 Jul 91

[Text] A Presidential Council was formed in Tatarstan today. A lathe operator from KAMAZ joint-stock company, a people's writer of Tatariya, heads of industrial enterprises and agrarian collectives, soviet and trade union workers, and journalists have joined President Shaymiyev's team. All 17 council members are Communists; seven of them are former party officials.

Ulyanovsk Obkom First Secretary Leaves Post

PM3107135391 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 24 Jul 91 Second Edition p 6

[Report by correspondent N. Senchev: "Has Left Post of Secretary"]

[Text] Ulyanovsk, 23 Jul—An organizational question has been decided at a plenum of the Ulyanovsk RSFSR [Russian Soviet Federated Socialist Republic] Communist Party Obkom [oblast committee]. Yu. Goryachev, chairman of the oblast soviet of people's deputies, according to a statement handed to him has been relieved of the post of first secretary. The election of a new leader for the Ulyanovsk Communists has been deferred for a month so that probable nominations for the post can be discussed in the primary party organizations.

A keen debate developed at the plenum about RSFSR President B. Yeltsin's decree on the departyization of state and management structures. In many speeches this decree was assessed as discriminatory and anticonstitutional.

Party Statement Opposes Creation of Factions

PM3107133191 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 27 Jul 91 Second Edition p 5

["Statement of the RSFSR Communist Party Central Committee Politburo and Central Control Commission Presidium;" date not given]

[Text] The presence of various movements and platforms in the CPSU is natural, given the democratization of life inside the party and of Soviet society as a whole. This is a statutory right of Communists. However, the CPSU Statutes do not allow the creation of a faction with its own internal discipline, since such actions undermine the unity of the party and hinder the achievement of its program aims.

Nevertheless, such a danger is becoming increasingly perceptible. In various forms a demarcation of party forces is under way and the struggle within the party is worsening. This is manifest to some extent or other in the activity of the "'Yedinstvo' Movement for Leninism and Communist Ideals," the "Initiative Congress of Russian Communists," and the "Democratic Movement of Communists." The organizers of the "Communists for Democracy" movement have openly embarked on the path of splitting the CPSU. They are making energetic efforts to create a new party. They are drawing up its program and statutes, preparing a constituent congress, and laying claim to part of the CPSU's property. In so doing attempts are made to present the RSFSR

[Russian Soviet Federated Socialist Republic] Communist Party as the enemy of democracy and social progress and to accuse it without proof of opposing the new course of state power and the processes of democratization of society. At the same time the initiators of the movement are monopolistically posing as the sole "successor" of the democratic traditions of the CPSU.

In view of the aforementioned, the RSFSR Communist Party Central Committee Politburo and Central Control Commission Presidium deem it necessary to state the following: The RSFSR Communist Party was created at a constituent congress which represented all RSFSR party organizations by the will of the majority of the republic's Communists. It forms an integral part of the CPSU, is governed by its program documents and Statutes, has a common party membership card, and utilizes the material base and financial resources which belong to the CPSU.

In accordance with Article 11 of the USSR Law "On Public Associations," the CPSU Statutes, on whose basis the RSFSR Communist Party operates, were registered at the RSFSR Ministry of Justice on 4 April 1991. [This sentence is amended by an unattributed "Correction" carried on page 2 of PRAVDA 29 July which reads: "In the Statement of the RSFSR Communist Party Central Committee Politburo and Central Control Commission Presidium published 27 July, paragraph four, which begins with the words 'In accordance with Article,' should read at the end of the first sentence: 'registered at the USSR Ministry of Justice.']. That is why it is possible, if you respect the law in practice rather than just in words, to declare as unlawful, with an utter sense of responsibility, the claims of the leaders of various movements—both those claiming a monopoly right to the democratization of party life and those speaking from positions of orthodox-thinking Communists—to the leadership of the RSFSR Communist Party party organizations and the property which it possesses on behalf of the CPSU and on the instruction of its leading organs.

At this difficult time for the country the CPSU is showing itself to be the most consistent democratic force in society and the exponent of the fundamental interests of the working people. Any artificial detachment of the RSFSR Communist Party from the democratic process could have grave consequences and retard or thwart altogether the renewal of society.

It is the duty of Russian Communists to prevent the realization of such schemes and the possibility of structures being set up inside the party which would begin to play the role of an internal opposition to it. The CPSU Statutes allow Communists to respond promptly and decisively to such actions, even expelling their initiators from the ranks of the CPSU.

The RSFSR Communist Party Central Committee Politburo

The RSFSR Communist Party Central Control Commission Presidium.

Panel Discusses City Budget, Other Issues

PM3107104391 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 26 Jul 91 Second Edition p 6

[TASS report: "Before the Summer Recess"]

[Text] The last session before the summer recess of the Moscow City Soviet Presidium, which was held 25 July, was an enlarged session. The questions submitted for its examination—and there were about a dozen of them—were very important and brooked no delay.

The supreme working organ of Moscow City Soviet returned once again to the "Resolution on the procedure for forming, approving, and implementing the city budget." The draft, which was examined earlier, is based on approved international standards of "the budget mission of executive power" and is designed to rule out the possibility of the city soviet's powers being "wiped out." In addition, it has been decided to make the budget itself and the report on its implementation accessible to the public with obligatory official commentaries to be delivered by the capital's supreme representative organ of power. It was also decided to include the submitted principles for the formation of Moscow's budget on the agenda of the next session of the Moscow City Soviet for approval.

The question of the establishment of a Moscow City Soviet Control Chamber—a special control organ to supervise the financial activities of Moscow's government—was discussed and included on the agenda of the upcoming fall session. The need for this type of organization is, in the opinion of deputies and members of the presidium, based on their awareness of responsibility for the establishment of a system of "counterbalances" in municipal power structures.

It was also decided to submit a range of proposals on measures to prepare the privatization of enterprises and property currently in Moscow's ownership for examination by the fifth session.

Proposals of the Moscow City Soviet Cultural Commission were also approved. A mechanism elaborated by the commission makes provision for the handing over to the Moscow Patriarchate of more than 150 religious buildings located on the capital's territory.

Minister's Party Resignation Questioned

914A0994B Moscow SELSKAYA ZHIZN in Russian 26 Jul 91 p 2

["OPEN LETTER to RSFSR Minister of Agriculture and Food G.V. Kulik From Members of the Commission on Agrarian Policy and Liaison With the Peasant Movement of the RSFSR Communist Party Central Committee"]

[Text]Esteemed Gennadiy Vasilyevich!

It was a great surprise for us to read your statement of resignation of your membership in the RSFSR Communist Party Central Committee, published in ROSSIYSKAYA GAZETA on 20 July 1991. Among the motives for your resignation, you name your disagreement with the RSFSR Communist Party Central Committee leadership's agrarian policy, which ostensibly goes counter to the laws and resolutions adopted by RSFSR congresses of people's deputies and the RSFSR Supreme Soviet. This is not true—to put it mildly. If you study attentively all resolutions of the past plenums, the Politburo, and the Secretariat of the RSFSR Communist Party Central Committee, starting with the founding congress, as well as the recommendations of the Central Committee Commission on Agrarian Policy and Liaison With the Peasant Movement—of which you are a member, by the way—you will find there full support of the course set by the 28th CPSU Congress, the March (1989) Plenum of the CPSU Central Committee, and the congresses of people's deputies of the USSR and the RSFSR.

True, there is one matter of principle on which we disagree with you: We are against selling and buying land, while you are for it. The Second Congress of RSFSR People's Deputies, however, put a 10-year moratorium on selling land into private ownership. And you are well aware of this.

We believe that the problem lies someplace else. The agrarian policy conducted by the RSFSR Government receives increasingly less support among the peasants. The resolution "On the Program of the Renewal of the Russian Countryside Renewal and the Development of the Agro-Industrial Complex," adopted by the Second Congress of RSFSR People's Deputies, is not being carried out in any single respect. The priority development of the agro-industrial complex still has not been established. The situation in economic entities, farmer and leasehold collectives, and processing enterprises is becoming critical because of the financial squeeze put on them and the drastically worsened material and technical supply. The absolute majority of peasants do not understand such actions of the state organs and express not only their indignation but protest as well, since the countryside is not only not being renewed—it is going bankrupt.

Many members of the RSFSR Communist Party Central Committee, in their appraisal of the situation in the countryside that is based on the opinion of rural workers, have indeed more than once expressed concern and criticism in regard to this lack of implementation of the decisions of the second and third congresses of people's deputies, and the RSFSR Supreme Soviet's session on agrarian issues. This does not mean, however, that the Central Committee leadership is against the decisions made by the organs of authority.

Nor are you, Gennadiy Vasilyevich, correct regarding the position of the Central Committee leadership on the conduct of the land reform and the development of peasant farms. We are well aware that they, acting through party organizations, assist in every way possible the soviets of people's deputies and the economic leadership in localities to conduct the work aimed at allocating land for gardens, vegetable gardens, and farms. Employees of the RSFSR Ministry of Agriculture and Food have participated in the preparation and the consideration at the meetings of the Secretariat and the Politburo of such issues as the interaction of Kaluga Oblast party committees with soviet and economic organs in the implementation of land reform; in the work of the Belgorod Oblast party organization in ensuring the participation of Communists in the program of rural renewal and the development of the agro-industrial complex. These documents have met with the approval of the leaders of Russian public organizations and agricultural agencies.

We are surprised, Gennadiy Vasilyevich, that you somehow do not know of this. It should not be surprising, however. After all, you, while being a member of the RSFSR Communist Party Central Committee, have never participated in the work of plenums, the Politburo, the Secretariat, or the Central Committee Commission on Agrarian Policy, and consistently ignored participation in the party's elective organs.

Now you are attempting to shirk your responsibility before the rural workers for not carrying out the decision of the congresses of people's deputies and the RSFSR Supreme Soviet, and in the process to throw a bucket of mud at your former comrades in the Central Committee and to "play up" to the leaders of the so-called "democratic movements;" that is why you have undertaken, with the purpose of self-preservation, this pseudoverisimilitudinous farce.

[signed] Members of the RSFSR Communist Party Central Committee Commission on Agrarian Policy and Liaison With the Peasant Movement: Yu.A. Belyy, V.A. Zakharov, V.I. Peregudov, V.M. Fedorov, H.P. Khristov, A.G. Rozhkov.

Belorussia

Minsk Council Warns of Splitting Party Ranks

LD0108022291 Minsk ZVYAZDA in Belorussian 23 Jul 91 p 1

["Address by the Minsk Council of Secretaries of Party Organizations to All Belorussian Communists"]

[Text] Comrades! Hopes to split the CPSU ranks and to divide Communists into "democrats," "reformists," "conservatives," and others have increased lately.

An attempt was made to split the Communists' group in the Belorussian Soviet Socialist Republic [BSSR] Supreme Soviet, as indicated in the 14 June statement by People's Deputy A. Lukashenko at the BSSR Supreme Soviet session on creating the "Communists of Belorussia for Democracy" deputies group.

That statement appeared as the opposition Belorussian Popular Front strived to solve the departyization and depoliticization question of all the state bodies, enterprises, and organizations and the nationalization of CPSU property. One should remember that all this was going on for quite some time, according to a well written script to undermine the CPSU's moral and organizational unity.

That group's activity is a direct violation of Article 34 of the CPSU Rules, where it says that moves by soviet Communists to create groups or factions independent of the ruling party bodies that speak on behalf of the CPSU are not tolerated.

We are not fighting against dissidents in our ranks and consider pluralism of thoughts an important condition of party development. At the same time, we support preserving the principles of democratic centralism, which dictates freedom of thought and unity of action.

We hope that, in the primary party organizations where the Communists who have signed the statement are listed, there will be enough courage and adherence to principles to appraise their activity with all severity.

We call on the party organizations and all the Communists to show patience, self-possession, and adherence to principles; to work persistently; not to be afraid of difficulties; and to defend firmly and consistently the interests of working people.

Ukraine

Bush Expected To Uphold Sovereignty

OW0108034191 Moscow INTERFAX in English 1830 GMT 31 Jul 91

[Transmitted via KYODO]

[Text] The U.S. President George Bush arrives in the Ukraine on Thursday. Various political forces attach great importance to the visit. The general expectation is that the U.S. President will uphold the republic's sovereignty.

"We welcome George Bush", the Ukraine's Foreign Minister Anatoliy Zlenko has said to the INTERFAX correspondent. "The event must form the basis for future contacts between the leaders of both sides and set conditions for developing Ukrainian-American dialogue on a state level. The Ukraine will gear its foreign policies to direct links with foreign countries, the visit by the U.S. President will be a landmark in establishing direct contacts witht the United States."

The RUKH [Ukraine Peoples Movement for Perestroyka] movement and its supporters are not too optimistic about the visit. At a press-conference in Kiev on Wednesday its chairman Ivan Drach said that the democratic forces are looking up to the United States trying to learn its democratic traditions. "At first sight George Bush looks as an ally of fighters for democracy", remarked Drach. "Earlier he always made reports in support of 'enslaved peoples' of the Soviet empire, expressed sympathy with the 'occupied Ukraine' and even ended his speech with the line from the Ukrainian national anthem 'The Ukraine is Still Alive'. Though the first positive step has been taken—an American consulate office has been opened in Kiev—members of the Bush administration keep stressing that the source of stability is in Moscow. And that means", concluded the RUKH leader, "support for the centre—the very centre that opposes democracy, ignores human rights and private property".

A statement spread by the RUKH says, "We welcome George Bush as the President of the United States, but we refuse to accept him as Moscow's emissary for the Union Treaty."

Party Leaders View Visit

LD3107222591 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1853 GMT 31 Jul 91

[By UKRINFORM-TASS correspondent Ivan Sayko]

[Text] Kiev, 31 July (TASS)—Leaders of The Ukrainian People's Movement for Perestroyka [Rukh] and the People's Council expressed a two-sided attitude to the forthcoming 1 August arrival in Kiev of U.S. President George Bush, who is in the Soviet Union on an official visit. At a press conference which took place today for Soviet and foreign correspondents they issued statements in which on the one hand the arrival in Ukraine of "(?the head) of the largest democratic state" is welcomed, and on the other hand it is said that the present visit of the lofty guest may turn into "agitation for signing the Union treaty", which both the Rukh movement and the opposition in the republic's parliament, the People's Council, are actively against.

Rukh Chairman Ivan Drachi; People's Council leader Igor Yukhnovskyy; Levko Lukyanenko, chairman of the

Ukrainian Republican Party; and Vycheslav Chornovil, chairman of the Lvov Oblast Soviet of People's Deputies also expressed regret in the statements that the programme for the U.S. President's stay does not envisage a meeting between him and the opposition.

An appeal from Rukh to the people of Kiev was circulated among journalists. In particular the appeal asserts that "the wish for independence is an age-old striving of all the people of the Ukraine and not an invention of extremists, as they strive to explain it in Moscow."

Questions Arise on Kravchuk's Party Membership

LD3107182491

[Editorial Report] Kiev Radio Kiev International Service in Ukrainian at 2300 GMT on 29 July broadcasts a six minute report by Volodymyr Slipko on a press conference given at the Communist Party of Ukraine Central Committee by its first secretary Stanislav Hurenko. According to Slipko, Hurenko said when speaking about the plenum of the CPSU Central Committee in Moscow that "many comrades" there were critical about the intended new program of the party. They disagreed with the need to part with the notions of socialism and communism, to change the party's name, and to admit believers into party ranks. He also criticized Yeltsin's decree on removal of Communist Party offices and agitation points from enterprises and establishments in Russia. The whole context of the Moscow plenum will be discussed at a plenary meeting of the Communist Party of Ukraine Central Committee in September. Hurenko does not believe in a major split in the CPSU.

Slipko continues: "The correspondent of the British paper THE GUARDIAN did not conceal her desire to hear from the leader of Ukrainian Communists himself an answer to a rather delicate question: Is it true that Leonid Kravchuk, head of the Ukrainian parliament, intends to leave the Communist Party of the Ukraine in September in order to make it easier, by being a non-party candidate, to win the majority of votes in the presidential elections?" To this Hurenko replied: "I can only tell you that I know nothing about the intentions of Leonid Makarovich Kravchuk in this connection. I think that it would be better to ask him personally, I think that he will return to Kiev in two days to meet with President Bush. And there will be an opportunity to do just that."

Officers Protest Rukh-Sponsored Congress

PM3007101791 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 26 Jul 91 First Edition p 1

["Direct Line" UKRINFORM-TASS report "from the Kiev Military District:" "Officers' Protest"]

[Text] Representatives of Kiev Garrison Officers Assemblies lodged a resolute protest against holding the Ukrainian Officers Congress planned for 27-28 July. At an enlarged session of the Officers Assemblies Councils Coordination Group they adopted an appeal to the district's officers.

The appeal stresses, in particular: "The so-called Congress of Ukrainian Officers will assemble 27 July under the auspices of Rukh [Ukraine People's Movement for Perestroyka]. Who elected the delegates to this congress and when remains a mystery. Whose interests will they represent if they have not been elected by any officer collective?"

The representatives of the Officers Assemblies note that the upcoming congress is another attempt to destabilize the situation in the republic and to deceive people by pretending that the fantasies of those who happen to be attending the congress are the opinions of officers serving in the Ukraine.

Military 'Alarmed' at Rukh Campaign

PM3107133391 Moscow KOMSOMOLSKAYA PRAVDA in Russian 27 Jul 91 p 1

[S. Romanyuk report: "Political Instructor or Political InstRUKHtor?"]

[Text] Recent events indicate that repeated statements by the leaders of Rukh [Ukrainian People's Movement for Perestroyka] and the opposition People's Council on the need to set up the Ukraine's own Armed Forces as an inalienable attribute of a sovereign state are by no means rhetorical.... A conference was held 17 July in the city of Stryy, near Lvov, at which a coordinating committee for the formation of a Ukrainian National Army was elected, and today a congress of Ukrainian officers due to discuss the problem of the state-legal aspect of forming national Armed Forces will open in Kiev. There is a proposal to form a Ukrainian Officers Committee, which will act as a social organization. Its purpose, according to a statement circulated yesterday, will include assisting "officers and citizens of the republic to perform their service in the Ukraine... to consolidate Ukrainian officers and citizens in order to create in the long term, by parliamentary and legal means, our own Ukrainian Armed Forces."

In some military garrisons in the western Ukraine leaflets are being distributed calling on the military to refuse to serve the empire; propagandists from Rukh, the Ukrainian Republican Party, and other opposition forces have been circulating among individual military units.

This turn of events has seriously alarmed the military district command. A conference of the military ideological aktiv has been held in Odessa at which a delegation was formed to take part in the All-Ukrainian Officers Congress and was entrusted with the task of channeling the course of the congress toward confirming the USSR Armed Forces as united and indivisible, defending the ideas of the Communist Party, and opposing the incipient separatism among democratically minded officers.

The Carpathian Military District command has issued a statement of protest against attempts to split the officer corps. Kiev generals have called on the republic leadership to ban the congress altogether.

Donetsk Call-Up Yields 'Unexpected Results'

LD0108045891 Moscow TASS in English 1620 GMT 31 Jul 91

[By UKRINFORM-TASS correspondent Sergey Savchenko]

[Text] Donetsk July 31 TASS—The call-up into the Soviet Army in the Donetsk coal basin (Donbass) in the southeast of the Ukraine showed unexpected results. Only 40 per cent of the number of youths expressed the wish to do their military service in the Ukraine on the strength of the new decree of the Ukrainian Supreme Soviet about the right to choose the place where one would serve. Almost one third of the number of draftees expressed the wish to do their military service in the "hot spots" on Transcaucasia.

Major Vladimir Vorobyev, chief of the department for forming teams at the Donetsk regional military commissariat, said that draftees were accepted for service in the Transcaucasian republics strictly on a voluntary basis in accordance with an order of the USSR defence minister.

Even if a draftee expressed the wish to serve in the Transcaucasia, but had a family, his application was turned down. The opinion of parents was also taken into consideration. There are many volunteers as it is. Most of them will be frontier guards. They will receive a salary for their service, 200-300 rubles per month, and are entitled to a leave.

Labor Ministry Reports 27,000 Unemployed

OW0108064591 Moscow INTERFAX in English 1030 GMT 31 Jul 91

[Transmitted via KYODO]

[Text] According to the Ukrainian Labor Ministry, over the past 10 days the number of jobless in the republic has incrased by over 10,000 and reached 27,000. Most of them have been sent to courses to learn new skills.

The Ukrainian Labor Minister Vitaliy Vasilchenko believes that "when the market comes into force and liberalized prices cause company bankruptcies" the number of unemployed will soon reach the 100,000 mark.

Moldova

Officials See Need for 25 Customs Posts

LD0108011491 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1805 GMT 31 Jul 91

[Text] Kishinev, 31 Jul (TASS)—Some 25 customs posts have been established on the Moldova-Ukraine border. During this hectic harvest period, policemen carrying out their duty have been forced to stop agricultural products and consumer goods being taken beyond the borders of the Republic of Moldova, reports the republican news agency MOLDOVA-PRESS.

"This was a measure we were compelled to take, but we rushed to do so to make some attempt at least to defend our republican market," stated Andrey Sangeli, first deputy prime minister and minister of agriculture and the food industry, at a session of the republic's government. "We are not fulfilling the state order for basic sorts of products; therefore, we must not allow anything to be taken outside Moldova."

It is worth noting that this is in response to the actions of its neighbor, the Ukraine. It established customs posts earlier, with those stationed at these posts sanctioning the import of all goods and the export of nothing.

Valeriy Muravskiy, the prime minister of the republic of Moldova, noted at a government session that the decree adopted on this issue is temporary in character and that the government has been forced to resort to this to guarantee the republic's population essential goods at this current stage.

Armenia

Further on Ter-Petrosyan Novo-Ogarevo Report

PM3107133591 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 27 Jul 91 Union Edition p 1

[S. Bablumyan report: "Ter-Petrosyan Informs Parliament"]

[Text] Yerevan—On his return from Novo-Ogarevo Levon Ter-Petrosyan, chairman of the Armenian Supreme Soviet, informed the republic parliament of the results of his trip.

First of all he explained the aim of his trip: It was the result of the need to present the issue of the situation in the NKAO [Nagorno-Karabakh Autonomous Oblast] and Geranboyskiy Rayon (former Shaumyanovskiy Rayon) in Azerbaijan to the leadership of the country and the republics. As the head of the Armenian parliament said, the participants in the Novo-Ogarevo meeting were able to familiarize themselves with the package of documents reflecting new attitudes toward resolving the conflict between the two neighboring republics. It is a question of transferring from rigid confrontation to political dialogue and the perceptible shifts which could be more actively developed given favorable conditions.

Levon Ter-Petrosyan named the ending of passport checks by the Azerbaijani side in Geranboyskiy Rayon in Azerbaijan as the main condition for the normalization of the situation. The head of parliament stressed that on this issue he met with understanding on the part of Azerbaijani President Ayaz Mutalibov: According to reports coming in, subunits of the Azerbaijani Ministry of Internal Affairs Special Purpose Militia Detachment have ended such actions. Meanwhile Army subdivisions stationed in the vicinity of the villages of Verishen and Armyanskiye Borisy in Geranboyskiy Rayon are continuing operations to evacuate the Armenian population, playing "some kind of game," as Ter-Petrosyan put it.

The report of the head of the Armenian parliament did not broach the question of the possibility of signing the Union treaty. However, the draft of this document has already been examined in the Armenian Supreme Soviet permanent commissions, and the question will be submitted for discussion by parliament next week.

Reportage on Violence in Nagorno Karabakh Area

Grain Fields Burned

LD3107200191 Moscow Central Television First Program Network in Russian 1800 GMT 31 Jul 91

[From the "Vremya" newscast]

[Text] A TASS correspondent reports from Stepanakert in the Nagorno-Karabakh Autonomous Oblast that on a number of farms Internal Affairs Ministry servicemen have been guarding the harvesting of the crops. The grain crops in the fields have been set alight. Thus last night in the Armenian village of Balludzha, 70 hectares of bread grain were burned. A total of nearly 1,000 hectares of grain crops have been burned in the farms of the oblast over the past month.

At the end of last week, during field work, three Armenians were killed, and yesterday two Azeris were killed. At the scene of the killings, the law enforcement bodies have detected a tank mine.

Message Sent to Bush, Gorbachev

OW0108045091 Moscow INTERFAX in English 1330 GMT 31 Jul 91

[Transmitted via KYODO]

[Text] The official ARMENPRESS agency has reported that part of the Armenians deported from their home places in Nagorny Karabakh and neighbouring regions of Azerbaijan have started using methods of guerilla warfare.

On Monday an attack was made on the Armenian village Erkech of Geranboy (former Shaumyan) region, Azerbaijan where Azerbaijani black berets are now stationed. 7 black berets were killed and over 10 wounded.

On Tuesday the village of Tsamdzor, Gadrut region, Nagorny Karabakh the Armenian population of which was evicted last may came under atack. Two Azerbaijanis were killed and five taken hostage.

Leaflets signed by "Getashen avengers" have appeared in Nagorny Karabakh and Geranboy region.

ARMENPRESS believes that the absence of a settlement of the Karabakh problem and especially the continuing deportation of Armenians can lead to the expansion of the guerilla movement.

Meanwhile, a message has been sent to President Gorbachev and President Bush from the village of Verishen, Geranboy region pointing to the continuing large-scale violation of human rights in Armenian villages of the region. The past few weeks alone have seen the deportation of the population from the villages of Buzlukh, Erkech, Manashid, Verishen with a population of 6,000 is encircled by Soviet troops and awaits its fate.

In these circumstances, the message says, local residents are forced to set up self-defence groups to protect their families, lives and property. The document asks President Bush to demand an immediate end to the deportation of Armenians and their return to their homes.

The message was signed by USSR People's Deputy Colonel Smirnov, a member of the Leningrad City Council Vinnkov and Armenian MPs Aivazian and Abgorian.

Peasants Retaliate Against OMON

LD3107192591 Moscow Central Television First Program Network in Russian 1800 GMT 31 Jul 91

[From the "Vremya" newscast]

[Text] The Armenian news agency reports that part of the Armenian population deported from their permanent residences in the Nagorno-Karabakh Autonomous Oblast [NKAO] are beginning to use partisan fighting methods. Seven OMON [Special Purpose Militia Detachment] people were killed and more than 10 injured in an attack on the village of Erkech under the control of the Azeri OMON units. The village of Tsamdzor in the NKAO has also been attacked. Two Azeris have been killed and five more have been taken hostage. Leaflets signed by the still unknown organisation "the Getashen avengers" have started circulating in the villages from where Armenians were earlier deported.

'Vengeance Groups' Issue Statements

NC0108101991 Yerevan Radio Yerevan Network in Armenian 1950 GMT 31 Jul 91

[Text] The tension in Nagorno-Karabakh Autonomous Oblast [NKAO] and in the Armenian-inhabited regions continues to be unchanged.

According to reports received from well-informed sources, some of the Armenian residents who have been evicted from their permanent homes have started resorting to partisan combat methods. The situation in the past two days has been as follows:

On July 29 an attack took place on the Armenian village of Erkech, which is currently under the control of Azerbaijani OMON [Special Purpose Militia Detachment] forces. As a result, seven OMON troops were killed and more than 18 wounded.

On July 30 an attack took place on NKAO's Gadrutyskiy's (Kamzor) village, all the Armenian residents of which were deported in May this year and where Azerbaijanis rapidly settled. Two Azerbaijanis were killed and 30 were captured.

In the villages from where thousands of Armenians have been deported, statements have started being distributed carrying signatures of unidentified vengeance groups from Getashen. The lack of progress in solving the Karabakh problem by the Soviet and Azerbaijani leadership, and especially the continuation of the deportation of Armenians can, according to witnesses of the incidents, [word indistinct] the partisan movement.

We should recall that the many appeals by Russian People's Deputy Anatoliy Shabad, who is in Shaumyanovskiy, by USSR People's Deputy Colonel Vladimir Smirnov, and by others on ending the violence against the Armenians in the NKAO and in Shaumyanovskiy addressed to high-ranking Soviet officials remain unanswered.

'Siege' of Verishen Detailed

NC3107145691 Yerevan Radio Yerevan Network in Armenian 1950 GMT 30 Jun 91

[TexT] Kiryl Alekseyevskiy, a member of the Karabakh Committee established by Russian intellectuals, reported from Shaumyanovskiy on 28 July that the infernal siege against the Armenian village of Verishen is continuing. Troops use machine guns and automatic weapons to prevent villagers from beginning the grain harvest, while the blockade has created a fuel shortage. The (?depletion) of the village's grain stocks could lead to starvation. Troops are also firing on the potato fields and pasture land.

For the moment, the troops and the Azerbaijani Special Purpose Militia Detachment are afraid to approach (?the houses in the village). The determination of Verishen's defenders not to abandon their village is strengthened by the fact that their families are with them.

The siege is being directed by Colonel (?Gideykin), who played a prominent role in the Getashen operation.

All USSR Internal Affairs Ministry troops were withdrawn from Shaumyanovskiy tonight on the pretext that they would be holding a military exercise elsewhere. Not a single Armenian settlement in the region is now defended by the Internal Affairs Ministry troops.

The 4th Army, in cooperation with the Azerbaijani Special Purpose Militia Detachment, [words indistinct]. Despite all the assurances given, this army has not only not been withdrawn from the region, but its numbers have been reinforced. It is now expanding its [words indistinct] and continuing to subject the village to heavy fire. [passage indistinct]

Five Injured in Convoy Attack

LD0108102491 Moscow TASS in English 0931 GMT 1 Aug 91

[By TASS correspondent Vadim Byrkin]

[Text] Stepanakert August 1 TASS—Five servicemen and a reporter were injured when unidentified attackers ambushed a military convoy near an Armenian village in Nagorno-Karabakh late on Wednesday.

Attackers blocked a convoy of Soviet interior troops heading towards the Azerbaijani village of Imeret-Gerevend in Mardaket district from [as received], setting off explosions in its front and back, Afghan-style.

They then sprayed it with missiles and gunfire, injuring four troops and journalist Valeriy Dementiyev from the MILOSTIVIYE GOSUDARI Perm-based newspaper. Two armoured personnel carriers were damaged.

Those injured were hospitalised and authorities are investigating the incident.

Measures are being taken to "ensure security for troops stationed in Nagorno-Karabakh," military authorities said.

Supreme Soviet Debates Presidency Law

OW0108043491 Moscow INTERFAX in English 1030 GMT 31 Jul 91

[Transmitted via KYODO]

[Text] The Armenian parliament has approved 7 out of 14 clauses of the law on presidency. It gave the Armenian president the right to veto parliamentary resolutions. However, the parliament can override the veto by a majority of two thirds.

It was decided that presidential elections would be held once in five years on the third Wednesday of October.

The president should be a citizen of Armenia aged 35 or more. Besides, he or she should have lived in Armenia either 10 years before election or a total of 10 years. One and the same person cannot serve more than two consecutive terms.

On Wednesday the Armenian parliament continues the step-by-step debate on the law on presidency. The MPs are also expected to express their attitude to the draft Union Treaty.

Manukyan Receives Belgian Ambassador

NC3007121391 Yerevan ARMENPRES International Service in Armenian 1215 GMT 29 Jul 91

[Text] Yerevan, 29 Jul (ARMENPRES)—Vazgen Manukyan, chairman of the Armenian Republic's Council of Ministers, received Baron Tierry de Gruben, Belgium's ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary to the USSR, and his wife on 27 July.

Greeting the honored guest, the premier briefed him on the current political and economic situation in the republic as well as on the work being carried out in the disaster zone. During the conversation, the premier thanked the people and Government of Belgium for the assistance given to quake-stricken Armenia.

Referring to the 21 September referendum, the premier noted that unlike other republics, Armenia has chosen the constitutional path leading to independence. He expressed his hope that the Belgian ambassador would be among the other international observers on referendum day.

Expressing appreciation for the warm reception, Ambassador Gruben noted that eight months had passed since his last visit and said that in that period significant changes had occurred in the republic. He expressed his hope that he would be able to be present for the referendum on independence.

Azerbaijan

Mutalibov Views Union Treaty, Nagorno-Karabakh

LD0108002391 Moscow Russian Television Network in Russian 2017 GMT 31 Jul 91

[Report by "Azerbaijan video" correspondent Mustafayev on "exclusive interview" with Azerbaijani President Ayaz Mutalibov; place and date of interview not given; Mutalibov's remarks recorded; from the "Vesti" newscast—recorded]

[Text] [Mustafayev] Is Azerbaijan satisfied with the new Union treaty? Here is the president's opinion:

[Mutalibov] In its present wording, the draft Union treaty can be taken as a basis. It seems to me this is the optimal version.

[Mustafayev] Here is how Ayaz Mutalibov will untangle the bloody Karabakh knot:

[Mutalibov] The economic space and political conditions are uniform within Azerbaijan's bounds. The autonomous oblast is an integral part of the Azerbaijan republic, and we must resolve our citizens' problems. It is necessary to try to neutralize the military groups that are operating there and that are impeding peace progress. If they are neutralized, then we will not insist on continuing passport checks, on checking these villages, since the aim of checking is to bring to light the people who are making life difficult. Without an understanding of the need to end the confrontation—since this is a blind alley—it is not at all possible to resolve arguments of this kind by armed force.

Spokesman Comments on Union Treaty Talks

LD0108014391 Moscow Radio Rossii Network in Russian 2000 GMT 31 Jul 91

[Telephone report by (Azer Khalilov), "free-lance correspondent for Russia's radio," in Baku]

[Text] According to press reports, the Novo-Ogarevo marathon has finished. It was not an easy process. Each of the nine republics had its complaints about the treaty's initial version. I asked (Usman Mirzoyev), Azerbaijan's presidential press spokesman, how the Azerbaijani side feeels about the final version and whether the amendments and addenda were adopted. It became clear that the Azerbaijani side is satisfied with the treaty's final version. Political and economic amendments were agreed upon and adopted. The new treaty, (Usman Mirzoyev) continued, allows the republic to enter the international arena with its resources, raw materials, and finished products. A reduced state order will leave a proportion of output at the republic's disposal, which can be sold at world prices on the world market. Our goal, the presidential aide noted, is to master foreign technologies and to train cadres of our own, since we already have positive experience in this area. Touching upon the sudden appearance of the Armenian leadership at the meeting, (Usman Mirzoyev) said that a

conversation between Azerbaijani President Mutalibov and Armenian Supreme Soviet Chairman Ter-Petrosyan took place at the Armenian leader's request. The Armenian leader tried to discuss the issue of stopping the passport checks in the Karabakh zone of Azerbaijan. He was told that these measures can be stopped if Armenia withdraws all the guerrillas from Azerbaijani territory and rescinds all the decisions of its parliament on the NKAO. The Armenian leadership recently proposed holding talks between the two republics with the participation of a third party. What does the presidential aide think? In (Usman Mirzoyev)'s view, the participation of the third party is completely unnecessary. Everything will depend on the circumstances, especially as the talks themselves are in the balance. Armenian-Azerbaijani talks, he stressed, will not become a reality as long as one of the sides has territorial claims to the other.

Colonel Smirnov Urges Troops Not To Fight

NC3107113491 Yerevan Radio Yerevan Network in Armenian 1950 GMT 30 Jul 91

[Text] Colonel Smirnov, USSR people's deputy and chairman of the Military for Democracy Coordinating Committee, issued an appeal on 29 July to Soviet officers and soldiers stationed in Azerbaijan. In it he called on them to refrain from becoming tools in the undeclared and criminal war being waged against the people.

The appeal says: The Azerbaijani Government, with the connivance and assistance of the center, (?is involving you) in a political struggle being waged with medieval methods. You are being used to evict the peaceful population from the villages and to organize the [word indistinct] plunder of the villages occupied with your assistance. Imagine yourselves in the place of the evicted population, and you will soon realize why they are taking up arms and forming self-defense detachments to protect their families and lands. The population, which includes many veterans of the Great Patriotic War, finds it difficult to comprehend why the Soviet Army is fighting against them and evicting them from their native lands. What an evil thing this is. The people here are good-natured and industrious, and faced with a desperate situation feel forced to defend themselves. Ask yourselves where have you been brought and by whom. [words indistinct] Remember that the responsibility for the military crimes being committed at the expense of your wounds falls not only on those who order them but also on those who carry them out.

Arrest of Armed Armenians Reported

NC0108093191 Baku Radio Baku Network in Azeri 1700 GMT 30 Jul 91

[Text] The employees of the law enforcement organs in Gendzha have arrested Gevorgyan, a resident of Stepanakert. He was charged with possessing illegal arms and combat equipment. The reasons Gevorgyan traveled to Gendzha, 200 km from his home, will be established during his interrogation. A highly destructive explosive was seized from Gevorgyan. The arrested knows the Azerbaijani language and the [words indistinct]. Gevorgyan put up armed resistance and threatened the officials.

Meanwhile, the Azerbaijan Committee for State Security has disclosed that two Armenians were arrested while they tried to commit a crime during the past few days. One of the two criminals, Petrosyan, who is a resident of Gorenboyskiy Rayon, was arrested in the Shafak town, which is inhabited by Azerbaijanis. Explosives, ammunition for automatic arms, [words indistinct], and a detonator were seized from him. Meanwhile Areyan, a resident of Mardakertskiy Rayon in Nagorno-Karabakh Autonomous Oblast, was arrested for possessing arms and [word indistinct]. He has been accused of being involved in the armed attack on several vehicles in Kel'badzharskiy Rayon.

Arabic Specialist To Run for President

LD0108045391 Moscow TASS in English 1303 GMT 31 Jul 91

[By TASS correspondent Ziyadkhan Gasanov]

[Text] Baku July 31 TASS—Zardusht Ali-Zade, a 45-year-old linguist, specialising in Arabic, will run against current President Ayaz Mutalibov in the September 8 election.

The central electoral commission registered Ali-Zade on Tuesday night.

Ali's supporters gathered more than 20,000 voters' signatures necessary for a candidate to be registered.

Ali is one of the leaders of Azerbaijan's Social Democratic Group and editor-in-chief of its ISTIGLAL (INDEPENDENCE) [as received] newspaper.

He was one of the founders of the Azerbaijani Popular Front. In January 1990 he quit the Front's ruling body in disagreement with the movement's radical wing.

Premier Discusses Oil Project With U.S. Firm

PM3107135791 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 26 Jul 91 Union Edition p 1

[From IZVESTIYA, TASS, IAN, REUTER, and INTERFAX Roundup: "Will Americans Strike Oil in the Caspian?"]

[Text] Azerbaijan Republic Prime Minister G. Gasanov met with Richard Stegemeier, chairman of the board of directors and president of the American "Unocal" [Union Oil Company of California] Corporation, and discussed with him the possibility of joint cooperation to prospect and drill for oil on the Caspian Sea shelf. Correspondent V. Samedov reports from Baku that during the meeting particular emphasis was placed on the need to use state-of-the-art technology ensuring high productivity and efficient operation and at the same time guaranteeing the cleanliness of the environment.

Kazakhstan

Parliament Adopts Resolution on Competition Law

LD3107174991 Alma-Ata Kazakh Radio Network in Kazakh 0000 GMT 31 Jul 91

[Text] The Supreme Soviet of the Kazakh Soviet Socialist Republic [SSR] has adopted a resolution on the coming into force from 1 August 1991 of the law of the Kazakh SSR on the development of competition and restriction of monopoly activity. The full text of the resolution and law will be published in the press.

First Joint Stock Company Formed in Republic

LD3007181291 Moscow All-Union Radio First Program Radio-1 Network in Russian 1600 GMT 30 Jul 91

[Text] The first joint stock company to build and operate a cascade of hydroelectric power stations [GES] has been formed in Kazakhstan. It includes the republican Ministry of Power Engineering and Electrification, and a group of collective and state farms. It has been decided to construct the GES on the mountain stream (Usek), a tributary of the Ili, which originates in the snows of the Dzhungarskiy Mountains.

Kyrgyzstan

Akayev on Republic's Aims, Multiparty System

LD3007162391 Moscow Radio Moscow World Service in English 0800 GMT 30 Jul 91

[Text] Kyrgyzstan's president, Askar Akayev, says he sees as his main aim the creation in the republic of an open, democratic society, the affirmation of civil peace and the improvement of interethnic relations. And to do that Kyrgyzstan is exerting energetic efforts. Askar Akayev said in an interview that they in the republic have divided powers, having separated the party from the state. Actually the republic already has a multiparty system.

Justice Ministry Officials End CPSU Membership

PM0108091991 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 26 Jul 91 Union Edition p 2

[Aleksandr Ryabushkin report under the "Direct Line" rubric: "Departyized without a Decree"]

[Text] Bishkek—Eighteen Communists from the Kyrgyz Ministry of Justice led by Party Bureau Secretary R. Shukuraliyev have left the CPSU's ranks.

At a meeting which was reported in the newspaper SLOVO KYRGYZSTANA [Kyrgyzstan Word], the Communists criticized the political line and activity of the renewed republic Communist Party Central Committee and described a number of provisions of its first draft statutes as couched in the spirit of the era of the administrative-edict system.

Justice Minister U. Mukambayev said at the meeting: I do not think I am alone in having expected the new Kyrgyzstan Communist Party Statutes to contain an article on the possibility of temporary suspension of membership. I have not given up hope that this is what will happen, as the absence of such a norm puts many Communists in a difficult position today, as their party membership contradicts the demands of their official duty.

The minister suspended his CPSU membership.

Republic, Georgian Officials Meet on Treaty

PM3107135991 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 26 Jul 91 Union Edition p 1

[Report from IZVESTIYA, TASS, IAN, REUTER, and INTERFAX roundup: "Georgia Proposed To Conclude Treaty With Kyrgyzstan"]

[Text] INTERFAX reports that Georgian President Zviad Gamsakhurdia has officially offered to conclude a treaty on friendship and cooperation with Kyrgyzstan. This was announced by Ednan Karabayev, leader of the Kyrgyz presidential apparatus. He visited Georgia along with presidential aide Leonid Levitin. The representatives from Kyrgyzstan spent time in Tbilisi, Kutaisi, and Gori. They met with Georgian President Zviad Gamsakhurdia, Supreme Soviet Chairman Akakiy Asatiani, and the prime minister and foreign minister of the Transcaucasian republic.

Ednan Karabayev expressed the hope that the treaty on friendship and cooperation between Kyrgyzstan and Georgia will be signed soon.

President Issues Decree on 'Protection' of Youth

LD3107140391 Moscow All-Union Radio First Program Radio-1 Network in Russian 0700 GMT 31 Jul 91

[Text] The president of Kyrgyzstan has signed a decree on the social and legal protection of young people. The document envisages that 50 percent of openings at preparatory departments of the republic's higher education establishments be reserved for the children of workers employed in agricultural production. The decree proposes setting up a center for training young entrepreneurs and managers at the national university.

Tajikistan

Arabs, Tajiks Clash; Troops Sent to Area

OW0108034391 Moscow INTERFAX in English 1030 GMT 31 Jul 91

[Transmitted via KYODO]

[Text] There were ethnic clashes on Tuesday in Kabodiyun, Kurgan-Tyube region, Tajikistan. An argument at the local pool-room developed into a mob fight

involving some 600 people from two neighbouring cooperative farms: Arabkhon and Telman. The former constitutes of Arabs and the latter of Tajiks. The conflicting sides resorted to firearms. A Tajik was slightly wounded in the arm. A streeet kiosk was burned during the mass unrest. At 3.30 a.m. on Wednesday [0030 GMT 31 July] the conflict was stopped with militia interference.

However, according to IF's [INTERFAX's] reporter, groups of 10 to 15 Arabs and Tajiks remain in the streets threatening each other. Militia reinforcements and Interior Ministry troops have been sent to the area.

According to the press center of the USSR Interior Ministry, the force consists of 320 militiamen and 300 troops.

KGB Accuses Pakistan's 'Special Services'

LD0108144191 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1243 GMT 1 Aug 91

[By TAJIKTA-TASS correspondents Viktor Merkulov and Salokhidin Ergashev]

[Text] Dushanbe, 1 Aug (TAJIKTA-TASS)—The Committee for State Security (KGB) of Soviet Tajikistan has grounds for claiming that "the strengthening of the influence of the ideas of Islamic fundamentalism" in this republic in Central Asia is "directly linked with stepped up activities by Pakistani special services."

Anatoliy Beloyusov, deputy chairman of the KGB of the Tajik Soviet Socialist Republic, stated in an interview with TASS correspondents that the special services of neighboring Pakistan had devised the so-called "Program M" to destabilize the sociopolitical situation in the USSR's Central Asian republics and to create the conditions for their secession from the composition of the Union.

According to him, the republic's KGB is in possession of incontrovertible evidence about the Pakistani special services' use for this purpose of the armed Afghan opposition.

At the initiative of the special services and foreign counterrevolutionary centers, schools have been set up in Afghan settlements near the border to give religious and military instruction to young Tajiks, Uzbeks, and Turkmens so that they can subsequently be used to carry out hostile activities against the USSR, said the leader of the national security service.

According to information from Tajikistan's KGB, the leaders of the opposition formations and the special services instruct their emissaries to use smuggling channels, family ties, and the common ethnic and religious background of the inhabitants of the Soviet and Afghan frontier areas in order to create an anti-Soviet underground and develop an armed struggle.

Over the past six months, more than 10 foreign agents have been detained on the territory of Tajikistan. There are constant attempts by groups of the Afghan armed opposition (and there are 150 of them now near the Soviet border) to establish channels for illegal communication with Islamic fundamentalists in Tajikistan.

He noted particularly that the KGB is not fighting Islam, but "within the framework of its competence, is defending the constitutional system within the republic from the subversive activities both of foreign special services and of reactionary elements in Tajikistan which use the religious feelings of Muslim believers to cover their hostile activities."

Anatoliy Beloyusov notes that the Tajik KGB and the frontier troops of the USSR KGB "have reliable forces and the means to defend the borders of the USSR."

Turkmenistan

Republic, Center Agreement on Electricity Prices

LD3107173491 Moscow All-Union Radio Mayak Network in Russian 0900 GMT 31 Jul 91

[Text] Niyazov, president of Turkmenistan, and Semenov, USSR minister of power engineering, have discussed a number of provisions of the treaty between the Turkmen Soviet Socialist Republic [SSR] and the Union Ministry of Power Engineering. From now on, all the enterprises of the country's power grid situated on the territory of Turkmenistan become the property of the republic. In the future, the price of Turkmen electricity will be set with account having been taken of the Turkmen SSR's interests. The Union ministry has been given the right of operational running up the part of the country's power system on Turkmenistan's territory.

Uzbekistan

More on 'Misinformation' Charge Against Newspaper

LD3007162291 Moscow All-Union Radio Mayak Network in Russian 0900 GMT 30 Jul 91

[Text] Misinformation again: Here is what our correspondent Erkin Rakhimov has reported from Tashkent. The Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the Uzbek Soviet Socialist Republic [SSR] has examined the article in KOMSOMOLSKAYA PRAVDA of 27 July, which categorically asserts that the car of folk poet and republican people's deputy (Erkin Vakhidov) was shot at in Tashkent by a sniper's rifle. As a result of a thorough analysis of the facts, and also from personal conversation with (Erkin Vakhidov), it has become clear that there was no attempt on his life. The KOMSOMOLSKAYA PRAVDA article is a crude insinuation.

Speaking at the session of the Supreme Soviet Presidium, (Erkin Vakhidov) stated that this misinformation has disrupted the peace and calm not only of his numerous friends, but also that of members of his family. The poet has not met or talked to any (Babazhonov), who signed the report on the shooting of his

car. The Presidium of the Uzbek SSR Supreme Soviet expressed regret that the pages of the popular youth newspaper are being used to destabilize the situation in the republic.

This is not the first misinformation, our correspondent observes; let us recall, for instance, the recent sensational reports in the newspaper about the head of Central Asia's Muslims being thrown out of his post.

Response to Reported Attack Viewed

PM3107125991 Moscow KOMSOMOLSKAYA PRAVDA in Russian 31 Jul 91 p 1

[Article by V. Latin: "Unidentified Flying Nails"]

[Text] A special sitting of the Uzbek SSR [Soviet Socialist Republic] Supreme Soviet Presidium was devoted to a discussion of the note published in our newspaper on the attempt on the life of the republic's deputy Erkin Vakhidov (KOMSOMOLSKAYA PRAVDA 27 July). On the basis of reports from an examination carried out by the republic's police experts, the Presidium has deemed the report to be misinformation of the Union's readers and an attempt to destabilize the situation in the republic.

To be fair, it should be noted that the newspaper did not set itself global tasks like "destabilizing the situation." The parliamentarians' displeasure was probably caused not by "11 Lines That Shook the World" (PRAVDA 30 July) but by the 499 lines of the interview with A. Pulatov and P. Akhunov—representatives of the "Birlik" organization that opposes the regime—on the danger of the resurrection of totalitarianism in Uzbekistan.

But what did actually happen to E. Vakhidov?

"Something strange did indeed happen," People's Poet Erkin Vakhidov himself said in a telephone conversation yesterday. On 23 July at about 1700 hours, he and his driver heard strange sounds on the roof of the automobile. At the time, the "Volga" was on its way to the poet's dacha. One dent and one crack were discovered in the roof.

The next day Vakhidov reported the incident to a militiaman and to the Presidium. The militia reckoned they were the traces of bullets which had ricocheted onto the automobile. After the KOMSOMOLSKAYA PRAVDA report, Vakhidov says, there was "a thorough talk" in the Presidium. The newspaper report was assessed as an attempt to set the well-known poet against the Presidium. The republican police experts reckoned that the damage was caused mechanically, obviously by a sharp object. Today, first the driver, then the militiaman to whom the poet reported the incident, and, third, the poet himself are suspected of attempting to set the poet against the Presidium. "Tomorrow I shall have a thorough talk about it in the Presidium," E. Vakhidov said. "After all, they cannot behave like this. Why should we have done it all specially?"

In any case, the story of the nails (or something else?) suddenly flying round Tashkent is so far as dark as the Southern night.

Republic KGB Investigating Attack

OW0108064091 Moscow INTERFAX in English 1630 GMT 31 Jul 91

[Report by Sharif; transmitted via KYODO]

[Text] Kudrat Bobojanov, the author of the "KOMSOMOLSKAYA PRAVDA" article (27th July) about the armed atack on the car of Erkin Vakhidov, a deputy of the Supreme Soviet of Uzbekistan, was summoned to an interview by the KGB of the Uzbek SSR on 30th July as a witness. According to reports from information sources in Tashkent, the investigation was conducted by KGB lieutenant-colonel Anvar Abdullayev.

The Uzbek KGB undertook a criminal investigation into the alleged attack on the deputy's car in compliance with the decision of the Supreme Soviet of the Uzbek SSR, which discused the issue at an extraordinary meeting on 29th July. On July 29th there was a fire in the cellar of the editorial offices of the independent weekly paper, "Munosabat", where Kudrat Bobojanov works and which is banned by the authorities in Uzbekistan. The fire was extinguished thanks to the efforts of the workforce but 230,000 copies of the second edition of the paper which were stored there were destroyed.

PRC Sponsors Health Care Project in Republic

LD3007184291 Moscow All-Union Radio Mayak Network in Russian 0900 GMT 30 Jul 91

[Text] The 73d joint enterprise has opened in Uzbekistan. The Soviet-Chinese firm Druzhba [friendship] will deal with healing and treatment of the sick. The Chinese side will give their Uzbek counterparts broad help in making various medicines and supplying therapy centers with the latest medical equipment. Preferential treatment of mothers with many children, invalids and pensioners, and residents who are suffering from disasters in the Aral Sea zone is envisaged. As the Chinese doctors stated at the opening of the joint enterprise, they have come to the USSR to help, not to do business.